

In Memoriam

Gertrude C. Taylor
1914-1987

Editor

Attakapas Gazette
1979-1987

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POLITICAL REFORM IN THE EVANGELINE REGION 1948-1987



by
Mark T. Carleton

Despite its sometimes confusing diversity of personalities, issues and factions, Louisiana politics during the last forty years reveals a continuous rivalry between two principal contending forces. On one side was the "establishment", defined herein as Longite and neo-Longite partisans, led early in the period by Earl K. Long and Carlos Spaht, and more recently by the "later" Edwin W. Edwards during his second and third gubernatorial terms (1976-80 and 1984-88). The opposition consisted of various "reform" leaders who sought in one way or another to modernize or purify the operation and objectives of state government. Among this numerous body were the chief contenders for office: anti-Longite Democrats Sam Jones, Robert F. Kennon, Jimmie Davis and DeLesseps S. Morrison; transitional Democrat John McKeithen; liberal-reform Democrat Edwin W. Edwards during his first gubernatorial term (1972-76); Republican David C. Treen; and conservative-reform Democrat Charles E. ("Buddy") Roemer, III, Louisiana's present governor-elect. The purpose of this essay is to review and assess voter behavior from 1948 to 1987 in the Evangeline region,** emphasizing the repeated support of "reform" leaders by voters in the parishes of Iberia, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Martin and St. Mary.

In the gubernatorial election of 1948 the decisive contest was the second Democratic primary, in which Earl K. Long defeated former "reform" Governor Sam Jones by 66 percent of the vote in a statewide landslide. While Long piled up votes in other areas of the state, his showing in Evangeline was relatively weak. Political scientist Allan P. Sindler divided the 1948 vote by parish into quartiles of Longite strength—parishes in the highest quartile gave Long between 74.9 and 92.6 percent of their vote; second quartile parishes, between 68.6 and 74.6 percent; third quartile parishes, between 64.4 and 68.4 percent; and lowest quartile parishes, between 37.6 and 64.3 percent. None of the five Evangeline parishes was in either the highest or second quartiles of Longite support. Only two (Iberia and St. Landry) were in the third quartile, while the remaining three were in the lowest quartile of Longite strength. Long carried all five Evangeline parishes, but only in Iberia did his percentage of the vote (67) equal or exceed his statewide showing of 66 percent. Consequently,

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**For the "Evangeline Region," see map p.

while an overall majority of Evangeline voters favored Earl K. Long, the "establishment" candidate and winner in 1948, Long's "reform" opponent, Sam Jones, appealed to considerably more voters in the Evangeline region than he did in other areas of Louisiana.¹

Far less popular at the conclusion of his controversial term, and prohibited constitutionally from seeking re-election, Governor Long endorsed Baton Rouge District Judge Carlos Spaht as the preferred candidate of the Longite "establishment" in 1952. As in 1948, the decisive contest was the second Democratic primary in which Spaht lost to another judge, Robert F. Kennon, a "reform" anti-Longite from Minden. Although Kennon's victory was also a landslide—by 61.4 percent of the statewide vote—his popularity in the Evangeline parishes was even greater than in Louisiana at large. Not only did reformer Kennon carry all five parishes, but in four his percentage of the vote ranged from 67 to 73 percent, all well above his statewide showing. (In St. Martin Parish, Kennon received 55 percent of the total votes.)²

In 1956, Earl K. Long staged a vigorous comeback, defeating four "reform" opponents in the first Democratic primary with 51 percent of the vote statewide. While Long received a plurality of votes in all five Evangeline parishes, the four reformers combined (led by Roman Catholic Mayor DeLesseps Morrison of New Orleans) out-pollied Long in the region, 50.4 percent to 49.6 percent. (Morrison's individual share of the Evangeline vote was 37 percent, a respectable showing against the ever-resourceful and popular Long, and considering that three other candidates were in the race.)³ As in 1948, Earl Long had again won handsomely statewide, but had to contend with an even stronger "reform" vote in the Evangeline region than was present eight years before. It must be conceded, however, that the French-speaking Morrison, a handsome World War II hero of Acadian lineage, undoubtedly brought more votes into the "reform" column by appealing personally to Evangeline "Cajuns" than would have been cast had he not been a candidate in 1956.

By 1960, Earl K. Long was in mental and physical decline—he died later that year—and his influence had diminished considerably. The two candidates for governor in the second Democratic primary were both anti-Longite reformers; Morrison, making the second of his three unsuccessful bids for the governorship, and Jimmie Davis, a North Louisiana Baptist gospel and folk singer ("You Are My Sunshine"), who had served previously as governor from 1944 to 1948. As this author will argue in a book currently underway, Davis was not really a "reformer", but a Longite in sheep's clothing. Like Huey and Earl Long, Davis was a Baptist from rural North Louisiana. All three, moreover, were "entertainer-politicians", the Longs by what they said and did, Davis by singing. All three were "big spenders" who ingratiated themselves with numerous special interests. Finally, to emphasize the gap between Davis and genuine anti-Longites, the singing governor had sponsored no real "reforms" during his first term, and had never energetically opposed the Longs.

Although Davis defeated Morrison statewide, the New Orleans mayor carried three Evangeline parishes (Iberia, Lafayette and St. Martin) by landslide proportions and the other two

¹Allan P. Sandler, *Huey Long's Louisiana: State Politics, 1920-1952* (Baltimore, The John Hopkins Press, 1956), 206; State of Louisiana, Office of the Secretary of State, *Democratic Primary Election Returns: 1948* (Baton Rouge, 1948), 153-54.

²Sandler, *Huey Long's Louisiana*, 239-40; State of Louisiana, *Democratic Primary Election Returns: 1952*, 162.

³State of Louisiana, *Democratic Primary Election Returns: 1956*, 94.

by impressive majorities. In addition to the cultural and religious affinities between Morrison and many Evangeline voters, there may have been a clearer perception in the Evangeline region of Morrison as the more genuine of the two "reformers" in 1960.⁴

Much the same pattern of voting repeated itself in the Evangeline region four years later, when Morrison sought the governorship in his final effort against a Long-Davis facsimile, rural North Louisiana Protestant John J. McKeithen. A distant second in the first Democratic primary, McKeithen overtook the actually more conservative Morrison in the second primary by convincing a majority of voters statewide that the New Orleans mayor was a Kennedy-style liberal and at least a closet supporter of racial integration. (Davis supporters had aimed similar charges at Morrison four years earlier.) To no avail did Morrison repeatedly state that he had been sued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People more times than any other public official in the nation because of his commitment to segregated facilities in New Orleans. For the third and last time, however, Evangeline voters preferred Morrison, who carried all five parishes in the region, Lafayette and St. Martin by landslides.⁵

Permitted by constitutional amendment to seek reelection in 1967, popular Governor McKeithen carried every parish in Louisiana against an impotent opponent, John R. Rarick, a reactionary Democratic congressman from the Sixth District. McKeithen's worst showing statewide was in West Carroll Parish where he received 56 percent of the vote. (McKeithen's weakest Evangeline parish was Lafayette, where he won "only" 79 percent of the vote!)⁶

In 1971, Evangeline voters overwhelmingly endorsed a candidate who seemed, on the surface, to be another Morrison. Although an urbane South Louisianian of Acadian descent, and an issue-oriented "reformer" in his initial gubernatorial campaign, Edwin W. Edwards was not (as Morrison had been) an anti-Longite. Democrat Edwards was instead a liberal pragmatist who appealed in 1971 to a bi-racial spectrum of interests and voters statewide. Indeed, the generous "tax-and-spend" policies Edwards would follow as governor resulted in his emergence as Louisiana's leading "neo-Longite" by 1980. In the 1971 second Democratic primary, all five Evangeline parishes returned landslides for Edwards, who defeated State Senator J. Bennett Johnston of Shreveport, another "reformer," but one who appealed to the more traditional anti-Longite elements in the state.⁷

In 1975, as in 1967, a popular governor won reelection almost effortlessly. Although opposed by an Evangeline native (Secretary of State Wade O. Martin, Jr., of St. Martinville) and a resident of the larger Evangeline area (State Senator Bob Jones of Lake Charles), Edwards carried the state in the open primary with 62 percent of the vote. In the five Evangeline region,

⁴Public Affairs Research Council of Louisiana, Inc. (PAR), *Analysis #65* (Baton Rouge, 1960), 6. See also Glen Jeanstone, "Racism and Longism in Louisiana: The 1959-60 Gubernatorial Election," *Louisiana History*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (1970), 259-70.

⁵PAR *Analysis #117* (Baton Rouge, 1964), 5. See also Charles W. Tapp, "The Gubernatorial Election of 1964: An Affirmation of Political Trends," *Proceedings, Louisiana Academy of Sciences*, vol. 27 (1964), 74-87.

⁶PAR *Analysis #146* (Baton Rouge, 1967), 5.

⁷*Ibid.*, #178 (Baton Rouge, 1971), 4.

Edwards received landslide majorities, ranging from a high of 70 percent in St. Mary to a low of 61 percent in St. Martin.⁸

With the Democratic vote divided in 1979 between five contenders, none of whom was the incumbent, Republican David C. Treen finished first in the open primary. (Conservative Treen had run a decent race against Edwards in the 1972 general election. Later that same year he became Louisiana's first Republican congressman since the 1880s, serving impressively until 1980. Treen, therefore, was a well-known and respected spokesman for two-party politics and conservative reform by the time he sought the governorship again in 1979.) In the decisive general election, Treen carried four of the Evangeline parishes, Lafayette and Iberia by landslides. Liberal Democratic candidate Louis Lambert, who received no more than a whispered endorsement from incumbent Edwards, carried the fifth Evangeline parish, St. Landry, with 56 percent of the vote.⁹

Treen's strong showing in the five Evangeline region greatly exceeded his performance statewide, where he defeated Lambert by less than one percent of the total vote. A major reason for Treen's popularity among Evangeline voters was undoubtedly the endorsements he received from two of the four Democratic contenders who had been eliminated in the open primary. All four endorsed Treen in the general election, but the two in question were both active and influential Evangeline politicians—State Senator Edgar Mouton of Lafayette Parish, and Secretary of State Paul J. Hardy of St. Martin Parish. (In 1987 Hardy would be elected lieutenant governor as a Republican.) In, or soon after, the 1979 election, State Representative Mike Thompson of Lafayette switched from the Democratic to the Republican party, becoming Evangeline's first Republican legislator since the 1890s.

An ill-starred and ill-served Governor Treen met defeat in 1983 at the hands of Edwin Edwards, from whom many across the state expected miracles—which were not forthcoming. Edwards carried every parish in the state, except for Jefferson and St. Tammany, and all five parishes in the Evangeline region, four by landslide proportions. Only Lafayette Parish, an emerging Republican enclave, provided Governor Treen with a respectable showing, 42 percent of the vote.¹⁰

By 1987, a prolonged depression in the petroleum industry had greatly reduced both the number of jobs in Louisiana and the state's normally comfortable revenues from oil severance taxes. Less than dazzling management of Louisiana's resulting fiscal crisis had cost one-time reformer Edwards much of his influence and popularity, both in the Evangeline region and throughout the state. Only two parishes of the five gave Edwards pluralities in the 1987 open primary—the relatively poorer and least economically diversified St. Landry and St. Martin. Among the three more developed parishes, Governor-elect Charles E. "Buddy" Roemer, III, received pluralities in Iberia and Lafayette, while his fellow Democratic Congressman Billy Tauzin received a plurality in St. Mary. Roemer, however, was the plurality winner within the Evangeline region (28.7 percent) as he was also statewide (33 percent). Moreover, if the combined Roemer-Livingston-Tauzin-Brown vote may be described as the "reform vote" (or as it was perceived at the time as the

⁸ *Ibid.*, #210 (Baton Rouge, 1975), 5.

⁹ *Ibid.*, #240 (Baton Rouge, 1979), 7.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, #266 (Baton Rouge, 1983), 7.

"Anyone-but-Edwards" vote), then "reform" again carried the Evangeline region, with 70 percent of the region's total vote given to one or another of those four candidates.¹¹

In the 11 Louisiana gubernatorial elections since and including 1948, voter majorities in the five parishes of Evangeline have supported seven winners, five of whom were "reformers"—Kennon in 1952, McKeithen in 1967, Edwards in 1971 and 1975, and Treen in 1979. (The other two winners were not reformers—Earl Long in 1948, and the later neo-Longite Edwin Edwards of 1983.) In two of the remaining four elections, Evangeline majorities endorsed a reformer who did not win—DeLesseps Morrison in 1960 and 1964. Finally, in 1955 and 1987, Evangeline majorities supported combinations of reformers, the first led by Morrison and the latter by Roemer. It is, therefore, historically inaccurate to describe the five parish region of Evangeline as either consistently pro-Long or anti-Long, or as consistently liberal or conservative. If the region's voting patterns demonstrate any consistency, that trend has been in favor of "reform," whoever the candidates may have been and however the issues may have been defined.



The "Evangeline Region" of Louisiana (shaded area)

¹¹ Unpublished official election returns provided by PAR via telephoned.



ATTAKAPAS HISTORY

KILGORE PLANTATION

ST. MARY PARISH, 1826-1987

by
Walter J. Landry

Dr. William Kilgore, husband of Susan P. Rawls, began to purchase land in western St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, in the late 1820's. The result of these purchases would later collectively comprise 1720 acres in Township 14 South, Range 8 East of St. Mary Parish and by the late 1840's become known as Kilgore Plantation.

Nearly half of this acreage was woodland and swamp; the rest was native prairie and suitable for farming.

St. Mary Parish conveyance records show that Dr. Kilgore purchased the land from the following people in order to accumulate the 1720 acres: The Estate of Marie Borel, Peyton and James Lynch, Robert C. Trimble, Henry Peebles, The State of Louisiana and The United State of America.

On March 21, 1855, Dr. Kilgore and his daughter, Eliza Jane (wife of Henry C. Wilson) sold Kilgore Plantation (1720 acres) to Henry Delahoussaye of St. Mary Parish, La. He received a price of \$25,960.00. On October 23rd of that same year, Mr. Delahoussaye sold the Kilgore Plantation to Euphémie Fuselier de la Claire, widow of Charles Alexandre Grevenberg of St. Mary Parish, La. Mr. Delahoussaye received the exact sum which he paid for the plantation, \$25,960.00.

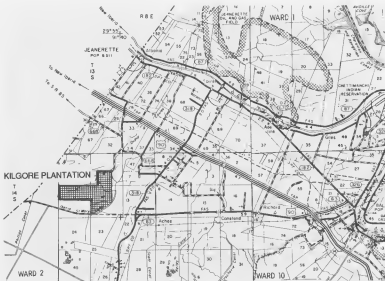
Parish documents indicate that Mrs. Grevenberg purchased Kilgore for the purpose of digging a canal south to the swamp in order to improve the drainage of her Albania Plantation lands.

On March 23, 1874, Mrs. Grevenberg deeded the entire 1720 acre plantation to her son, Agricole Grevenberg. On that same day, Agricole Grevenberg deeded the same 1720 acres (Kilgore Plantation) to his wife Marie Alice Fortier Grevenberg (a granddaughter of the famous sugar planter Valcour Aime) to satisfy a dowry obligation of \$7,000.00. Parish documents refer to this transaction as "dation en paiement" or dotal rights.

Parish records indicate that between 1874 and 1886 Marie Alice Fortier Grevenberg lived on the plantation, built a house and made numerous improvements.

On April 9, 1879, Marie Alice Fortier Grevenberg, by court order, deeded 500 acres of Kilgore swampland to a Mr. Pierre Cerf in payment of a debt of \$2,203.70. This money had been spent on building a house and making improvements on Kilgore.

On October 4, 1886, Marie Alice Fortier Grevenberg lost her Kilgore Plantation in a Sheriff's Seizure and Sale. The entire plantation was auctioned by Sheriff Alexander G. Frere and sold to



Emile Provost and Jules M. Burguières for a cash sum of \$3,340.00; \$39.40 went for back taxes and \$65.00 for costs of sale. The balance went to creditors.

One day later, October 5, 1886, Kilgore Plantation (1220 acres) was sold by Emile Prevost et al to Spencer B. Roane, II, husband of Alice Marie Grevemberg for \$12,000.00. Spencer B. Roane, II, was the son-in-law of Agricole and Marie Alice Fortier Grevemberg. The sale was financed by Mr. Prevost over a five year period at 8% interest. It was noted that Mr. Prevost's signature was recorded by an X mark on the Bill of Sale.

Twenty-two years later on March 2, 1908, Spencer B. Roane, II, sold Kilgore Plantation consisting of 1,011.66 acres of land, eight mules and assorted cultivation equipment, a portable sixty horsepower boiler engine and pumps to The Citizens Bank of Jeanerette, La. which was represented by Mr. C. A. McGowen. The sale price was \$29,431.65. Mr. Roane retained all mineral rights to the property for a period of eighteen months following the sale date.

Mr. Roane also retained some 200 acres of land, part of which (161.42 acres) he later sold to Agricole Grevemberg for a sum of \$6,456.80. The sale was financed by Mr. Roane for a period of five years at 8% interest.

On January 21, 1909, the newly formed Kilgore Planting Co., Ltd., represented by its president Harry B. Hewes, husband of Ellen Bussey, purchased Kilgore Plantation (1,011.66 acres) from the Citizens Bank of Jeanerette, La. for the sum of \$30,000.00. The sale was financed as follows: \$5,000.00 cash and 5,000.00 each Jan. 1st of 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914.

Signatures on the original Kilgore Planting Co., Ltd. Charter show the following stockholder representation:



Alphonse Landry (1884-1956) and wife, Odile Hebert Landry (1888-1973)

H. B. Hewes	75 shares
C. A. Poirson	40 shares
Charles Wormser	40 shares
J. C. Akers	40 shares
C. A. McGowen	75 shares
Leonard Lyon	40 shares

Harry B. Hewes, president and founder of Kilgore Planting Co., Ltd. died on Dec. 21, 1953 in Jeanerette, La. Mr. Hewes had a keen interest in farming and was extensively involved during his lifetime in the lumber industry. He was a highly respected man of commerce.

For forty years (1909-1953) he guided the operations and fortunes of Kilgore Plantation and provided the leadership for its developement into a productive sugar cane plantation.

In April of 1928, Mr. Hewes hired Alphonse Landry, husband of Odile Hebert, to manage the farming operations of Kilgore Plantation. For the next twenty-eight years Mr. Landry lived on the Plantation and implemented, executed and helped the company directors develop plans for making Kilgore into a modern mechanized sugar cane plantation.

In 1949 seventy acres of woodland were cleared on the northwest corner of the property and this land was planted into sugarcane. During the period of World War II the plantation was completely mechanized and ceased to depend on mule power. During this period German war prisoners assisted the local labor force to harvest crop. Shortly after World War II a mechanical

cane harvester was purchased and the difficult task of cutting sugarcane by hand ceased. During the 1940 and 50's part of the woodland was used to raise beef cattle. Feed grains including corn and sorghum were grown for the animals. Soybeans were grown extensively on fallow land and plowed under for the enrichment of the soil. Alphonse Landry died in the main house on Kilgore Plantation during the afternoon of April 9, 1956.

From 1939 to 1949 Kilgore Planting Co., Ltd. engaged in a management contract with Rivers Fortier, which provided for his services in executing the policies of the board of directors and working with Alphonse Landry in managing the farm's agricultural operations. This contract was terminated on January 11, 1949. Fortier was a nephew of Marie Alice Fortier Grevemberg and the husband of Florence Bouvier.

From the mid-1950's to the present time, leadership responsibilities for the affairs of Kilgore Planting Co., Ltd., passed into the hands of Robert E. Flowerree, Jr., husband of Elaine Dicks and grandson of Harry B. Hewes. Flowerree is a retired executive of The Georgia Pacific Corporation. The Flowerrees reside in Portland, Oregon.

During the 1960's and 70's a land-clearing project was initiated which resulted in converting an additional 275 acres of woodland to agricultural use. Another 75 acres of swampland was converted to crawfish production.

A comprehensive drainage system was designed and constructed. This system consisted of a canal around the northern and western face of the property connected to two 16 inch electrically driven pumps. This enables controlled drainage to the property for the first time in its history.

During this period a boundary settlement and land purchase with The South Coast Corporation resulted in expanding the property by about 100 acres to a total of approximately 1,111.86 acres.

In 1985 the last remaining woodland inside the confines of the drainage system was ordered cleared and put into crawfish production. Now, the entire original 1,011.86 acre property being put to full productive use for the first time in the 160 year history of the plantation.

Forty acres purchased in the 1970's which are outside the confines of the drainage system remain in original swampland condition.

In the spring of 1986, the name of the corporation was changed from Kilgore Planting Co., Ltd. to Kilgore Corporation.

Research into the history of Kilgore resulted in board approval of a memorial started in 1986 on the old Kilgore Home Site.

This memorial consists of twelve newly planted live oak trees. The Kilgore Memorial honors twelve families, each of whom played an important role in the history and development of the Kilgore property.

The twelve families are

Kilgore	Dr. William and Susan Rawls Kilgore
Grevemberg	Charles A. and Euphemie Fuselier Grevemberg
Fortier	Marie Alice Fortier Grevemberg
Roane	Spencer B. and Alice Marie Grevemberg Roane, II
Hewes	Harry B. and Ellen Bussey Hewes
Wormser	Charles and Carrie Guggenheim Wormser
Akers	J. C. and Lillian Davis Akers
Poirson	Charles Alexandre and Carrie Korndorffer Poirson
McGowen	Charles A. and Florence Bussey McGowen
Lyon	Leonard and Lydia Leblanc Lyon
Flowerree	Robert E. and Elaine Dicks Flowerree, Jr.
Landry	Alphonse and Odile Hebert Landry

In addition to the twelve live oaks, two bald cypress trees were planted to honor the many other families who lived and worked on Kilgore Plantation during this 160-year span, as well as the once mighty cypress tree industry which flourished in this area well into the twentieth century.

The trees in the Kilgore Memorial were planted in September of 1986 by Walter J. Landry, husband of Faye Marie Webre, and grandson of Alphonse and Odile Hebert Landry.

Kilgore Company Presidents following Mr. Harry B. Hewes:

1954-55	Mr. Joseph C. Wormser (son of Charles Wormser)
1955-62	Mrs. Eugene G. Mensch (former secretary to Mr. Harry B. Hewes)
1962-65	Mr. Eugene G. Mensch
1965-85	Mr. Edward G. Smith, II (husband of Virginia Lapeyrouse and grandson of Spencer B. Roane, II)
1985-	Mr. J. Clark Akers, III (husband of Elenor Louise Miller and grandson of J. Clark Akers)

On January 1, 1957 Kilgore Planting Co., Ltd. entered into an agricultural lease agreement with J. Randolph Roane, Sr. and ceased direct company-owned agricultural operations.

In 1958 the agricultural lease with J. Randolph Roane, Sr. was taken over by Patout Roane, Inc., of Jeanerette, La. who farmed the property until Dec. 31, 1984. On Jan. 1, 1985 a new ten-year lease agreement was effected with M. A. Patout & Son, Ltd., of Patoutville, La.

During the 160 year history of Kilgore, records indicate that the following crops were planted and harvested: sugarcane, corn, cotton, indigo, sorghum and rice. In addition, for some years during this period, some of the property was used for grazing cattle for meat production.



POSTMASTERS OF BROUSSARD, NUNEZ AND SEGURA, LOUISIANA

by

Rita L. Moroney

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Submitted and edited by Pearl Mary Segura

BROUSSARD POST OFFICE* Lafayette Parish, Louisiana (Originally established as COTE GELÉE)

POSTMASTERS	TITLE	DATE APPOINTED
Valsin Broussard	Postmaster	Dec. 13, 1856
Discontinued June 22, 1866 Re-established July 1, 1867		
J. G. St. Julien	Postmaster	July 1, 1867
Discontinued September 2, 1868 Re-established October 15, 1868		
I. B. S. Melancon	Postmaster	October 15, 1868
Marcel Melancon	Postmaster	April 25, 1872
Francis P. Parent	Postmaster	November 8, 1872
Olivier Sonnier	Postmaster	June 24, 1873
Valsin Broussard	Postmaster	July 24, 1874
Changed to BROUSSARD on September 19, 1881		
Mrs. A. Lognard Malagarie	Postmaster	October 7, 1881

*Broussard, Louisiana was officially named for Valsin Broussard in 1881, but he had founded it in 1870 while the community still bore the name of Côte Gelée, a designation originally given it by the early Acadian settlers.

Initially incorporated in 1884, its charter was allowed to lapse six years later. It was reincorporated in 1906.

It is located in Lafayette Parish about 6 miles southeast of Lafayette, which it serves as a bedroom community, and is on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Following are U. S. Census figures for the population of Broussard.

1940	791
1950	1237
1960	1600
1970	1707
1980	2923

Pierre D. Comeaux	Postmaster	February 7, 1882
Felix Haas	Postmaster	February 28, 1883
Romain U. Bernard	Postmaster	June 11, 1883
Edmond St. Julien	Postmaster	August 11, 1885
Albert Estorge	Postmaster	April 21, 1891
Felix C. Latlalais	Postmaster	January 21, 1892
Romain U. Bernard	Postmaster	May 10, 1895
Elie H. Flory	Postmaster	May 24, 1899
Arsene C. Flory	Postmaster	January 27, 1903
John N. Breaux	Postmaster	March 24, 1903
Edmond J. Comeaux	Postmaster	July 14, 1903
Thomas Lucien Ducrest	Postmaster	February 12, 1913
Mrs. Thelma M. Bodoïn	Acting Postmaster	June 30, 1952
Thomas L. Ducrest, Jr.	Postmaster	July 6, 1954
Mrs. Thelma M. Bodoïn	Acting Postmaster	June 13, 1958
Mrs. Thelma M. Bodoïn	Postmaster	July 31, 1959
Mrs. Laura F. Ducrest	Officer-In-Charge	April 23, 1976
Dale A. Dooley	Officer-In-Charge	June 18, 1976
Nolan J. Broussard	Postmaster	December 4, 1976

NUNEZ POST OFFICE* Vermilion Parish, Louisiana

Remy Hebert	Postmaster	October 25, 1893
Oscar N. Perry	Postmaster	September 18, 1896
Gilbert Labauve, Jr.	Postmaster	August 27, 1897
Josephine Perrin	Postmaster	June 19, 1899

*Formerly known as Spring Hill, Nunez is located five miles west of Abbeville, Louisiana, in the northern part of Vermilion Parish halfway to Kaplan. It was named for Joseph Nunez, Jr., a prominent planter and rancher, who had lived and died there on December 22, 1884 at the home of his youngest daughter, Marie, Mrs. Joseph Treville Guidry, Jr. Some of his descendants continued to live there.

Joseph Nunez, Jr., was the father of Adrien Nunez, whose efforts as a former Louisiana legislator succeeded in securing a Post Office for the community and can thus share in the honor of its name.

Albert G. Perrin	Acting Postmaster	February 10, 1925
Albert G. Perrin	Postmaster	February 25, 1925
Clyde Hebert	Acting Postmaster	February 29, 1932
Joseph A. Breaux	Postmaster	August 24, 1932

Discontinued August 31, 1954; mail to Kaplan

SEGURA POST OFFICE* Iberia Parish County, Louisiana

Ernest Dionne	Postmaster	May 31, 1898
Miss Lena Colgin	Postmaster	May 8, 1899
Angel Judice	Postmaster	April 19, 1907
Marie Carter	Postmaster	December 10, 1910
Adelaide L. Segura	Postmaster	September 18, 1913
Anna J. Mayer	Acting Postmaster	February 20, 1923
Cyriague R. Couvillon	Acting Postmaster	November 13, 1923
Cyriague R. Couvillon	Postmaster	January 18, 1924

Discontinued February 14, 1925; mail to New Iberia

*Segura, Louisiana, got its name from Francisco Segura and his descendants, principally his son, Raphael, who had completed his home there in 1836. Francisco, himself, had settled on the banks of Spanish Lake in the 1780's, just north of the spot.

In 1914 Alois Fortier characterized Segura as a "post-hamlet and station on the Southern Pacific R. R. about 3 miles northwest of New Iberia, the parish seat." At the time it had a population of 100, mostly family members. Located in the sugar district, it had a sugar refinery and rice industries.

Although descendants still live there, they bear other names. Because of this and the rapidly encroaching city, it is fast losing its identity as a separate community. It was once on heavily trafficked U. S. Highway 90 (the Old Spanish Trail). Since 90's relocation, old 90 has been renamed Louisiana State Highway 182.

SONNIER'S CRACKLINGS

Text and Photographs
by
Oscar James Gonzalez



If determination and perseverance are inseparable companions, then success is their inevitable offspring. These attributes are nowhere more evident than at Sonnier's Cracklings located in rural Iberia Parish on the outskirts of Jeanerette, Louisiana.

The fortunate visitor to Sonnier's establishment will find no William Faulkneresque characters telling charming tales about life in the bayou country, but will, instead, be met by a generous, hospitable, hard-working, no-nonsense clan.

Neuville Sonnier, the Paul Prudhomme of this pork-skin mecca of South Louisiana, guides his family-operated business with firmness and integrity. A proud Cajun, Neuville states that he was brought into this life by a black midwife and that he grew up speaking exclusively in Cajun French. Some of his fondest memories, incidentally, go back to the time when, as a youngster in grammar school, he had to get up before dawn to milk the family's cow. Honesty and hard work, he says, are the two enduring qualities that he learned from his father at that time.

In 1959, Neuville married Verna Dubois, and since then, the two have been steadfast partners as well as loyal business associates, sharing a strong devotion to their beloved Louisiana. With a wide grin, Verna shyly reflects about the time that she flew to Hawaii to meet Neuville who was then in military service. Upon arrival, she got off the plane, passionately threw her arms around her husband and blurted out, "I wanna go back home!" As a true-blue daughter of Evangeline, born and raised near Abbeville, Verna would have been expected to say no less!

When they returned home, Neuville and Verna helped to run his father's saloon and country store. While there, Neuville first began to cook small amounts of "gratons", or port cracklins, and finally, in 1960, taking the advice of family friend Alex "Fatty" LeBlanc, the Sonniers went into their own business full-time.

Initially, Neuville doubted how successful he would become, but, as he says, "I just couldn't give up - if you want something bad enough, you'll eventually succeed."

Today Neuville and Verna, together with their children Keith, Mark, and Donna, form the nucleus of the present operation. Occasionally, Verna's stepfather, Maurice "Goat" Gilbert, comes in from Abbeville to lend a much-needed hand.

A typical work week consists of first receiving the frozen shipment of pork slabs on Monday, and then very early on Tuesday, as Neuville prepares the two large cooking pots that will be used for frying. Mark and Donna cut the slabs into smaller strips. The actual frying, done by Neuville and Mark, continues through Wednesday and Thursday. Meanwhile, Verna, Donna, and "Goat" will be bagging the cracklins and pork skins throughout Thursday and Friday. On Saturday mornings, the family prepares delicious gingerbread cakes made from Neuville's own recipe.

Needless to say, the Sonnier's products speak for themselves - the pork skins are crispy and remarkably greaseless, while the unforgettable cracklins have just the right amount of crunchy fat. Pork skin aficionados swear by them, and when asked to divulge some of the secrets of the success of his skins, Neuville states, "I use meat that isn't cured - it's right off the hog." Indeed,



Maurice "Goat" Gilbert (seated) and Mark Sonnier look out the door of frying house



Donna Sonnier cuts pork slabs into strips before they are fried.



"Goat" Gilbert stirs a pot of cracklins while Mark empties an adjacent basket.



Trays of delicious pork skins wait to be bagged.

Neuville's approach to his cooking lies in the true tradition of a Cajun rural *boucherie* where personal attention comes first, and quality is never sacrificed to quantity.

Incidentally, eldest son Keith and Donna's husband, Richard Guillotte, serve as deliverymen and are presently distributing the various Sonnier products throughout culinary-conscious south Louisiana. At the moment, the vast New Orleans market is being looked into, and potential clients include large supermarkets as well as smaller stores.

An indelibly etched impression of the Sonniers is that, as a working family, they operate like a fine timepiece - each member knows his or her job and does it well, without complaints or friction to the others. Neuville, working alongside his seemingly tireless brood, smiles and says, "I'm very happy to see my children educated, staying together, and learning the value of money." Without breaking her rhythm as she continues to bag a fresh batch of cracklins, Verna adds, "In the first few years when we were starting out, we figured that if we had to pay for help, why not give it to our kids - they knew how to work, we paid them well, and at the same time added to the security of their future." At the opposite end of the table, "Goat" wipes his brow, and with misty eyes looks at his daughter and grandchildren before chiming in, "C'est vrai." ("It's true.")



Donna, Mark, and Mary Sonnier, assisted by "Goat" Gilbert package the cracklins for market.

Iberia Parish Estates, 1868-1900

Compiled by Rebecca Batiste

continued from Volume XXII, No. 4

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
434	Schexnayder, M. L.	Nov. 24, 1884
434	Schexnayder, M. L.	Nov. 24, 1884
464	Stansbury, Mrs. Bossman, Josephine	Sept. 15, 1885
457	Stansbury, H. N.	February 26, 1886
467	Saintes, Jean	July 28, 1886
476	Stansbury, H. N. & J. E., et al	Nov. 8, 1886
478	Stewart, Hugh	Nov. 15, 1886
482	Sopher, Jacob	Dec. 27, 1886
498	Stewart, Thaddeus	June 16, 1887
503	Sandoz, Louis	October 3, 1887
509	Schreiner, J.	January 2, 1888
511	Smith, Dixon	January 7, 1888
434	Schexnayder, Michel S. Emancipation	March 18, 1888
522	Segura, Adolphe	June 7, 1888
522	Segura, Adolphe	June 7, 1888
522	Segura, Adolphe	June 7, 1888
522	Segura, Adolphe	June 7, 1888
530	Simon, Thomas	August 28, 1888
540	Stansbury, Levi L.	Dec. 7, 1888
559	Smith, E. Payson	July 26, 1889
562	Segura, Mrs. Adeline, Charles	October 31, 1889
582	Smith, Wm. Stewart Emancipation	April 12, 1890
589	Segura, Wid. Euzeide R., Hervillian	June 12, 1890
595 1/2	Sweaney, John Interdiction	August 14, 1890
595 1/2	Sweaney, John Interdiction	August 14, 1890
596	Stokoe, Mrs. Mattie J., John W.	August 21, 1890
596	Stokoe, Mrs. John W., Mattie J.	August 21, 1890
596	Stokoe, Mrs. John W., Mattie J.	August 21, 1890
609 1/2	Serruguey, Mrs. Melaine	March 4, 1891
610	Smith, Henrietta Anna	March 7, 1891
632	Segura, Raphael	Nov. 3, 1891
632	Segura, Raphael	Nov. 3, 1891
632	Segura, Raphael	Nov. 3, 1891
632	Segura, Raphael	Nov. 3, 1891
632	Segura, Raphael	Nov. 3, 1891
640	Stansbury, Mrs. W. Ann D., R. D.	February 2, 1892
640	Stansbury, Mrs. W. Ann D., R. D.	February 2, 1892
644 1/2	Shaw, Eliza Interdiction	March 5, 1892
644 1/2	Shaw, Eliza Interdiction	March 5, 1892
671	St. Paul, Rev. Epiphane	Nov. 28, 1892
674	Savole, Mrs. Celine B., Marcel	Dec. 23, 1892
677	Smith, Jimmie Interdiction	March 28, 1893
677	Smith, Jimmie Interdiction	March 28, 1893

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
679	Stansbury, Albert Emancipation	April 24, 1893
698	Spence, T. R.	Dec. 21, 1893
710	Smith, Widow Kate L., John W.	March 1, 1894
719 1/2	Segura, James	May 8, 1894
719 1/2	Segura, James	May 8, 1894
734	Sanders, Thomas	August 11, 1894
749	Segura, Wid. Celina, Raphael	January 2, 1895
757	Samuel, Bernard J. Emancipation	February 8, 1895
758	Samuel, Albert Emancipation	February 8, 1895
765	Shaw, Mrs. Eliza, Nelson, et al	April 30, 1895
810	Strawbridge, George E.	October 12, 1896
816	Souages, Wid. Marie Alexandrine, Jean Baptiste	Nov. 24, 1896
822	Smith, Ely Nols	Dec. 29, 1896
832	Schexnayder, Felix & Appolinaire, Jr., Emancipation	February 26, 1897
832	Schexnayder, Felix & Appolinaire, Jr., Emancipation	February 26, 1897
835	Segura, Wid. Antoine, Marcelitte V.	April 3, 1897
839	Stokoe, Neil M.	May 6, 1897
786	Segura, J. Dorcilly	October 30, 1897
856	Sealy, Havert Stanley, Letty Grace, Roscoe O., et al	Dec. 24, 1897
856	Sealy, Ila, Joe Pollard, Richard C., et al	Dec. 24, 1897
877	Sarah, Victoria Interdiction	June 27, 1898
877	Sarah, Victoria Interdiction	June 27, 1898
851	Spencer, Louise	Sept. 14, 1898
851	Spencer, Louise	Sept. 14, 1898
899	Selman, Emma Emancipation	March 13, 1899
912	Schexnayder, Peter Femand Emancipation	June 3, 1899
921	Sorrel, Martial E.	August 18, 1899
921	Sorrel, Martial E.	August 18, 1899
922	Segura, Emma & William C.	August 18, 1899
926	Schexnayder, Laodice	Sept. 20, 1899
941	Segura, Albert Jos. & Marie Lucie Emancipation	February 7, 1900
963	Stott, Charles	July 21, 1900

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113	Tucker, Mrs. Annette C., Thomas	February 14, 1871
143	Thompson, Thos H.	February 20, 1872
180	Trahan, Mrs. Emelia, Louis E.	April 30, 1873
194	Tenio, Caliste (Colastie)	January 7, 1874
232	Thibodeaux, Mrs. Azellina, Louis	February 15, 1876
239	Tate, Mrs. Felix, Eleonore	July 13, 1876
259	Trout, Mrs. Celesine H., Theodore	Sept. 12, 1877
308	Thibodeaux, Augustine	February 26, 1880
361	Toucheque, Theodore	October 18, 1881
395	Taylor, A. J. & Martha	January 31, 1883
427	Trainor, J.	February 14, 1884
438	Toutcheque, Faustin	Dec. 26, 1884
525	Toups, Mrs. J. A., Josephine B., et al	July 21, 1888
525	Toups, Mrs. J. A., Josephine B., et al	July 21, 1888

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
528	Toutcheque, Faustin	August 10, 1899
561	Toucheque, Felicie Emancipation	October 18, 1889
532	Taylor, John J.	October 23, 1889
571	Toutcheque, Ulysse, Sr.	January 20, 1890
575	Thomas, Widow Eugenie, Pierre	February 20, 1890
660 1/2	Trahan, Mrs. Jules, Victoria Interdiction	August 11, 1892
660 1/2	Trahan, Mrs. Jules, Victoria Interdiction	August 11, 1892
709	Trouard, Wid. Cilienie Rosalie L., Nicholas O.	March 1, 1894
777	Tuillier, Edmond	July 30, 1895
777	Tuillier, Edmond	July 30, 1895
795	Touchet, Charles	February 6, 1896
917	Trautman, Michael Interdiction	July 6, 1899
917	Trautman, Michel Interdiction	July 6, 1899
917	Trautman, Michel Interdiction	July 6, 1899
947	Tertrou, Mrs. Anatole Louisa	April 10, 1900
973	Turner, Sophia A.	Sept. 24, 1900

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73	Unknown, Henrietta, Figaro	January 26, 1870
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11	Verret, Jules	Dec. 17, 1868
19	Viator, Mrs. Marcelite B., Themcourt O.	March 6, 1869
23	Vincent, Marie Hyacinthe J., Sosthenes	March 18, 1869
25	Viator, Andre Nicholas	April 12, 1869
30	Viator, Ovide	April 26, 1869
30	Viator, Clementine & Joseph	April 26, 1869
54	Vedrine, Henry Interdiction	October 11, 1869
54	Vedrine, Henry Interdiction	October 11, 1869
55	Viator, Hervilien	October 16, 1869
124	Viator, Gabriel	April 20, 1871
127	Viator, Eulalie	May 2, 1871
135	Viator, Bazile	Sept. 22, 1871
206	Veazey, Widow Elise (Elsie)	August 1, 1874
209	Viator, Clara	October 5, 1874
220	Viator, Camille Interdiction	June 9, 1875
220	Viator, Camille Interdiction	June 9, 1875
225	Verret, Lucien	August 10, 1875
260 1/2	Viator, Bazile Emancipation	Sept. 20, 1877
275	Vaughn, Mike	January 18, 1878
340	Vuillemot, Pierre A.	February 28, 1881
360	Viator, Mrs. Andre, Marcellite M.	October 15, 1881
362	Viator, Octave	October 25, 1881
392	Viala, Mrs. Bruno, Euphemie, et al	Dec. 1, 1882
393	Vincent, Erazemus	Dec. 15, 1882
432	Verret, J. B.	June 9, 1884
454	Viator, Mrs. Elodier, Edward	February 6, 1886

(to be continued)

NATURALIZATIONS IN ST. MARY PARISH, 1820-1915

by William T. Shinn

continued from Volume XXII, No. 4

A careful research of all suit records, suit record books, and court minute books reveal declarations of intent and naturalization papers of persons in St. Mary Parish from 1820 to 1915, inclusive. Some of the entries are quite detailed, giving birthdates, dates of emigration, dates of arrival, etc. Other entries are fragmentary. The following compilation is a guide to data located. Anyone interested in further information about any name appearing on this list should contact Mr. William T. Shinn, P. O. Box 594, Franklin, La. 70538.

NAME	COUNTRY	DECLARATION	NATURALIZATION
Foran, John	Great Britain		Oct. 27, 1876
Francioni, Joseph	Corsica		Sept. 20, 1874
Fratello, Bernardo	Italy		Jan. 15, 1904
Frazer, Malcolm	Canada	Oct. 30, 1889	March 2, 1900
Frazer, Malcolm Alfred	Canada	Aug. 27, 1842	
Freyberger, Antoine			Sept. 8, 1891
Fullerton, Charles	Canada		Oct. 16, 1876
Gailing, Gaspard	Germany		Aug. 10, 1874
Gailing, Jasper	Bavaria		Oct. 14, 1868
Gaillard, Alphonse	France		July 7, 1840
Gaillard, Jules	France	Jan. 13, 1843	Jan. 17, 1855
Gainor, William	Great Britain		Oct. 28, 1876
Gall, Tobias (Jasper)	Europe		July 7, 1842
Gallagher, Edward	Ireland		Oct. 8, 1884
Gallezot, Claude Francois	France	Feb. 23, 1846	July 11, 1854
Ganter, Mathew	Baden		Feb. 27, 1849
Gautier, Victor	France	June 20, 1844	July 2, 1849

NAME	COUNTRY	DECLARATION	NATURALIZATION
Geisler, Albert	France		Sept. 30, 1874
Geisler, Ernest	Prussia	June 29, 1857	Oct. 17, 1860
George, Michael	Syria		Nov. 9, 1903
Giancola, Salvatore	Italy		Mar. 16, 1904
Gianfala, Francesco	Italy		Sept. 24, 1906
Gianfala, Gaetano	Italy		Oct. 1, 1900
Gibson, Peter	England	Sept. 3, 1842	
Gigleux, Pierre	France		Jan. 16, 1843
Gigliatta, Giorgio	Italy		Jan. 15, 1904
Giglio, Vincent	Sicily	Oct. 27, 1884	June 1, 1895
Gilzinger, Francois	France	Jan. 15, 1841	Jun. 29, 1843
Giordano, Gaetano	Italy		Jan. 15, 1904
Godchaux, David	France	June 23, 1847	June 18, 1849
Goldstein, Moses	Bavaria		July 22, 1872
Good, Jocol	Switzerland		Oct. 27, 1876
Gosan, William			Oct. 10, 1876
Gougenheim, Lewis	France		Sept. 30, 1874
Goulas, Antoine	France		July 7, 1840
Greenwood, William J.	Great Britain	Oct. 21, 1851	Oct. 16, 1856
Griffin, Dennis	Great Britain	July 20, 1843	July 8, 1854
Grizaff, Lucco	Italy		Sept. 24, 1906
Gudran, Charles	Hachen		April 7, 1860
Guzzino, Santo	Italy		Nov. 17, 1903
Hack, Frederick	Prussia	Oct. 4, 1856	April 12, 1859
Hamm, Florence	France	March 23, 1853	July 6, 1855
Hanf, Louis	Bavaria	Jan. 15, 1841	
Hanson, Albert	Norway-Sweden		Oct. 10, 1876
Harding, Joseph	Great Britain	June 11, 1853	Oct. 8, 1860

NAME	COUNTRY	DECLARATION	NATURALIZATION
Harper, Joseph	Great Britain	Oct. 13, 1845	Feb. 26, 1849
Harris, George	Great Britain	April 14, 1879	April 27, 1881
Hartz, Michael	Bavaria		Oct. 4, 1860
Hauss, Tons	France	July 25, 1854	April 3, 1860
Healy, Thomas	Great Britain		Oct. 10, 1876
Hermann, Philip	Bavaria	Oct. 30, 1848	Feb. 3, 1851
Heyman, Abraham	Russia	June 4, 1859	April 6, 1868
Hirt, Francois Joseph	France	Oct. 14, 1844	Feb. 28, 1849
Hiher, David	Bavaria	Nov. 10, 1859	April 7, 1868
Holm, Chris	Denmark		Oct. 2, 1900
Hooper, Henry John	Great Britain		Feb. 9, 1881
Hoskyns, A. B.	Great Britain		Aug. 15, 1874
Hottendorf, John	Germany		Oct. 10, 1876
Hous - See Hauss			
Housmann, Moses	Germany	Jan. 3, 1853	Jan. 15, 1855
Hoy, Hans Christian	Denmark		Oct. 16, 1876
Hoy, Peter	Denmark		Oct. 16, 1876
Hulmes, Mathew	Great Britain	April 18, 1844	July 9, 1846
Hyland, Andrew	Great Britain	Sept. 5, 1851	Jan. 17, 1856
Hypolite, Antonino	Italy		Jan. 13, 1904
Ibert, Valentine	Germany		June 12, 1852
Ibert, Xavier	Baden	May 12, 1847	June 30, 1849
Ibsen, Christopher	Denmark		Oct. 16, 1876
Isal, Valentine	Bavaria	April 10, 1853	July 9, 1855
Italiano, Guiseppe	Italy		April 22, 1901
Jacobs, Joseph	Germany		Oct. 22, 1874
Jacquiu, Desire	France	June 18, 1852	Oct. 16, 1859

NAME	COUNTRY	DECLARATION	NATURALIZATION
Johnson, Christian	Norway		Oct. 16, 1876
Johnson, Thomas F.	Ireland	April 15, 1896	Oct. 3, 1899
Jolly, Pierre Dennis	France		April 4, 1838
Jones, Thomas	Great Britain	Oct. 7, 1847	Jan. 17, 1850
Jones, William	Great Britain	Dec. 30, 1854	April 18, 1857
Jonsson, J.	Sweden		Oct. 16, 1876
Joseph, Edward	Syria		Nov. 9, 1903
Julien, Henri	France		April 8, 1902
Kahn, Leon	Germany		Sept. 22, 1903
Kalil, Tanos	Syria		March 3, 1899
Kappel, Carl Auguste	Prussia	Sept. 29, 1856	April 13, 1859
Kaufmann, Leon	Bavaria		June 15, 1852
Kavanna, Patrick	Ireland		Oct. 21, 1856
Keating, John	Ireland		June 26, 1852
Keene, Laurence T. O.	Ireland	Sept. 21, 1868	Sept. 25, 1872
Kent, Richard	Great Britain	April 25, 1851	Oct. 9, 1856
Kerrigan, Patrick	Great Britain		Oct. 16, 1876
Keyworth, Henry	Great Britain		Oct. 16, 1876
Kihnel, Charles	Bavaria		Jan. 24, 1852
Kinney, James	Great Britain	Jan. 7, 1856	Oct. 7, 1859
Kirch, F. S.			Oct. 10, 1876
Klinger, Sam	Austria	June 10, 1895	Jan. 30, 1900
Kobieur, Jean Gaspard	France	Jan. 12, 1841	
Kramer, Henry	Germany		Oct. 16, 1876
Kramer, Wilhelm	Bavaria	Feb. 17, 1855	April 14, 1857
Kramer, William	Bavaria		April 7, 1860
Krammer, Louis	Bavaria		Oct. 24, 1859
Kurtz, Adam	Germany		Oct. 9, 1876

NAME	COUNTRY	DECLARATION	NATURALIZATION
Kurtz, Christian	France	Jan. 5, 1852	July 5, 1854
Kurtz, Jean Louis	Bavaria	July 6, 1849	Jan. 21, 1852
Kurtz, Nicholas	France		April 7, 1860
Kurz, Jacob	Germany	Feb. 1, 1890	Feb. 6, 1892
Lacoste, Joseph	France	Oct. 19, 1833	Oct. 18, 1836
Laggerman, Franz	Germany		Oct. 27, 1876
Lampo, Ben	Italy		Jan. 13, 1904
Lampo, C. S.	Italy		Nov. 17, 1903
Lampo, Ciro	Italy	1892	Dec. 13, 1899
Lampo, Salvatore	Italy		Jan. 13, 1904
Lancelin, Rene Pierre	France	Jan. 16, 1843	
Landen, John Alfred	Sweden	April 15, 1892	Oct. 4, 1897
Lariviere, Frank	France		Sept. 29, 1874
Larosa, Guiseppi	Italy	Oct. 24, 1884	
Larose, Felix	Italy		Sept. 24, 1903
Larrey, Pierre	France	1875	March 7, 1900
Larson, Edward (Ingvard)	Denmark	March 2, 1892	Nov. 7, 1899
Lauritzen, Christen	Denmark	Oct. 25, 1884	
Lauritzen, Hans	Germany		Oct. 16, 1876
Lauritzen, Lauritz	Denmark	1876	Nov. 14, 1899
Lavine, S.	Russia		Dec. 6, 1899
Lecamue, Jean Marie	France	Sept. 12, 1833	Oct. 21, 1844
Lehman, Charles	Germany		Oct. 16, 1876
Lehman, Jacques	Germany		Oct. 16, 1876
Lehman, Theodore	Germany		Oct. 16, 1876
Lemke, August	Prussia		Oct. 30, 1883
Lemke, Frederick W.	Hessen Cassel	July 5, 1865	April 7, 1868
Leonard, Peter	Ireland	Oct. 9, 1855	Oct. 17, 1860

NAME	COUNTRY	DECLARATION	NATURALIZATION
Levy, Barach	France	Jan. 15, 1841	June 24, 1843
Levy, Bernard	France	Sept. 1, 1854	Oct. 10, 1856
Levy, Bernard	Germany	April 12, 1897	Nov. 7, 1899
Levy, Felix	France		Oct. 16, 1857
Levy, Henry	Alsace		Feb. 20, 1900
Levy, Isaac	Bavaria		Sept. 30, 1847
Levy, Jacob	Russia		March 1, 1900
Levy, Jonas	Bavaria		June 30, 1852
Levy, Joseph	Alsace		Feb. 23, 1900
Levy, Jules	Germany		Jan. 13, 1904
Levy, Leon	Alsace	April 1, 1896	March 6, 1900
Levy, Marx	France	Sept. 5, 1849	July 12, 1853
Levy, Mathias	France	Sept. 4, 1854	April 15, 1857
Levy, Michel	France	Oct. 2, 1843	Sept. 8, 1846
Levy, Solomon	France	Jan. 27, 1851	July 6, 1853
Lieser, Peter			Jan. 27, 1892
Liggio, Vincenzo	Italy		Jan. 13, 1904
Lindsay, William	Great Britain		Oct. 16, 1876
Lipare, Matteo	Italy		Jan. 13, 1904
Lipari, Francisco	Italy		Jan. 13, 1904
Lippori - See Lipari			
Loeb, Jacob	France	Jan. 29, 1853	April 19, 1855
Loeb, Leopold	Bavaria		Oct. 21, 1874
Lohr, Francois Joseph	France	Jan. 15, 1841	June 29, 1843
Lorenzen (Lorencon), Peter	Germany		Feb. 26, 1910
Lottie, Charles	Africa		Oct. 10, 1876
Louis, Faustina	Portugal	March 21, 1892	Jan. 12, 1900
Louis, Tepe	France		Oct. 16, 1876
Luchini, Domenico	Switzerland	Feb. 10, 1855	April 7, 1859

NAME	COUNTRY	DECLARATION	NATURALIZATION
Luigio, Vincenzo	Italy		Jan. 13, 1904
McCormick, Michael	Great Britain	Aug. 4, 1834	
McGann, Bernard	Great Britain	Sept. 6, 1846	Feb. 26, 1849
McGraw, Patrick	Great Britain	Aug. 7, 1846	March 2, 1849
McHugh, Michael	Great Britain	April 25, 1851	July 8, 1853
McMillan, Robert N.	Great Britain	Oct. 27, 1838	Nov. 30, 1841
Maher, John	Great Britain		Oct. 17, 1876
Mahfouz, Joseph A.	Syria	Oct. 14, 1896	May 10, 1899
Maillard, Pierre	Switzerland	Dec. 12, 1896	Feb. 20, 1900
Mandina, Gaetano	Italy		Jan. 13, 1904
Manshusen, Harry	Germany		March 24, 1906
Mansour, Joseph	Syria	March 3, 1899	March 12, 1903
Markcussen, Anton	Denmark	Oct. 24, 1884	Nov. 14, 1899
Martin, John	Germany	Sept. 12, 1821	April 10, 1828
Matisse, John	Sicily	Oct. 27, 1884	
Mayer, Lazarus	Germany	Nov. 9, 1848	Feb. 3, 1851
Mayer, Marcus	Germany		Oct. 19, 1874
Mayer, Mayer	Germany	March 19, 1845	June 9, 1847
Mazzeno, Nicholas	Greece	March 24, 1887	
Mequet, Andre	France		Sept. 23, 1890
Meyer, Charles	Germany		March 1, 1900
Michael, Kalil	Syria		Nov. 9, 1903
Mickal, Tofick	Syria	March 2, 1898	March 12, 1903
Migeot, John	Bavaria	Dec. 22, 1851	July 5, 1854
Migeot, Wilhelm	Bavaria	Jan. 30, 1854	April 26, 1856
Miller, Joseph			Oct. 10, 1876
Mitchell, Nick	Italy		Jan. 5, 1904
Mitler, Xavier	Switzerland	June 24, 1857	Oct. 18, 1859
Moch, Solomon	France		Sept. 29, 1874

NAME	COUNTRY	DECLARATION	NATURALIZATION
Moneno, Liabano	Italy		Jan. 13, 1904
Monroe, Robert	Great Britain		Oct. 27, 1876
Monty, Augustin	Sardinia	Oct. 7, 1840	
Mooney, Michael H.	Great Britain		April 7, 1868
Moore, Henry H.	Great Britain	July 1, 1850	Dec. 5, 1853
Moos, Adolph	Germany		Sept. 30, 1874
Morris, Owen	Great Britain	July 14, 1854	Oct. 17, 1856
Moses, Nicholas Ferris	Turkey		Jan. 11, 1904
Muhlberg, Edward R.	Germany	Dec. 5, 1895	March 1, 1900
Nauck, Kurt	Germany		Oct. 22, 1874
Neames, John	England		Oct. 4, 1860
Nelson, James	Denmark	Feb. 29, 1892	March 1, 1900
Nelson, John	Denmark	Feb. 29, 1892	March 1, 1900
Nelson, N. C.	Denmark		Jan. 13, 1904
Nenningsen, Sophus	Denmark	Oct. 25, 1894	Oct. 1, 1900
Neuberger, Henry	Bavaria		Sept. 30, 1874
Nicolo, Rinaudo	Italy		Jan. 13, 1904
Nisson, Christian	Germany		Oct. 17, 1876
Nuccio, Salvatore	Italy		Jan. 15, 1904
Ober, Alfred	France		Oct. 16, 1876
O'Connor, Michael	Great Britain		Aug. 22, 1874
Offner, Ignatius	Austria	Dec. 27, 1898	Feb. 6, 1900
Ohrdorff, H.			Oct. 10, 1876
O'Neill, John A.	Great Britain	June 23, 1855	April 6, 1868
Oparker, William	Prussia		Oct. 27, 1884
Ostheimer, Peter	Germany		Sept. 24, 1872

NAME	COUNTRY	DECLARATION	NATURALIZATION
Parkerson, John	Sweden	Nov. 25, 1844	June 18, 1847
Parquin, Louis	France	April 9, 1824	Oct. 9, 1826
Patout, Isidore	France	July 2, 1845	June 14, 1851
Patout, Philippe	France	May 12, 1847	June 20, 1851
Paulina, Lucas	Hungary		Aug. 4, 1893
Payne, Arthur S.	England	Feb. 8, 1886	Sept. 13, 1897
Pecantet, Sampson	France	Nov. 26, 1847	Feb. 9, 1850
Peloux (Pelous), Felix	France	1892	Feb. 6, 1900
Pepper, John	Great Britain		Oct. 27, 1876
Pepper, Richardson	Great Britain		Oct. 27, 1876
Perry, Rodolph	Nova Scotia	June 19, 1906	June 20, 1906
Peterman, Jacob A.	Prussia	July 5, 1850	April 18, 1855
Petersen, Julius	Denmark		Oct. 16, 1876
Peterson, Johannes	Sweden		Oct. 16, 1876
Petrie, Andrew	Great Britain		Oct. 19, 1874
Pimare, Jacques Victor	France	Jan. 31, 1846	June 20, 1849
Poeymirau, Alexis	France	Oct. 22, 1842	
Popkin, Ike	Russia	May 19, 1891	Nov. 7, 1899
Pradlinsky, Andre	Russia	March 16, 1850	Dec. 29, 1854
Prevost, Paul	France	Jan. 10, 1845	Sept. 29, 1847
Raffagnino, Carmelo	Italy		Jan. 15, 1904
Rasmussen, Hans Thompson	Denmark	1884	March 2, 1900
Rasmussen, Rasmus Mudsen	Denmark	Oct. 24, 1884	Dec. 7, 1899
Ready, Patrick	England		Oct. 27, 1876
Rickerly, John	Great Britain	Dec. 19, 1853	April 20, 1857
Renault, Jean Henry	France	Aug. 23, 1845	March 17, 1848
Rettinger, John	Germany		Oct. 17, 1876
Riegel, George	Germany	April 24, 1847	Jan. 31, 1850

NAME	COUNTRY	DECLARATION	NATURALIZATION
Robin, Fred	France		Oct. 28, 1876
Rochel, Anthony	Portugal	Oct. 20, 1884	
Rombach, Lorenz	Germany		Oct. 16, 1876
Roth, Jacob	Switzerland	Nov. 26, 1844	Dec. 5, 1846
Roth, Joseph	Switzerland		Oct. 27, 1876
Roy, John	Ireland	April 15, 1822	
Ruppert, Jacob	Germany	May 8, 1847	June 13, 1849
Russell, Joseph P.	England		Oct. 15, 1881
Russmeir, Isaac	Germany		Aug. 30, 1874
Russo, Matthew	Italy		Jan. 15, 1904
Ryan, Bernard	Ireland	Dec. 18, 1838	
Salles, Jean Bernard Silvain	France	Oct. 6, 1824	April 6, 1825
Salomon, Nathan	Germany		Jan. 16, 1884
Samaritano - See Torro			
Scavella, Guiseppa	Italy	Oct. 3, 1890	Feb. 9, 1900
Schaffenberg, William	Germany		Oct. 27, 1876
Schmidt, Derrick	South Africa		March 10, 1900
Schmidt, Joseph	Germany		Oct. 16, 1876
Schmidt, William	Germany		Oct. 16, 1876
Schmalen, Michael	France		July 22, 1872
Schmalen, Simon	France		Oct. 27, 1876
Schonstein, Fritz	Germany	April 1, 1896	Jan. 12, 1900
Schonstein, Henry	Germany	July 10, 1889	March 1, 1900
Schwanz, Valentine		Jan. 18, 1856	April 10, 1858
Scully, Jan	Ireland	Oct. 15, 1884	
Sealinger, George	Baden	April 26, 1853	April 18, 1857
Sebrin, Joseph	Canada		Oct. 16, 1876
Seiferth, Bernard	Russia	Feb. 4, 1892	Jan. 4, 1900

NAME	COUNTRY	DECLARATION	NATURALIZATION
Seiler, Lorenzo			Oct. 10, 1876
Seitz, John	Baden		Sept. 24, 1872
Segra, Gaetano	Gibraltar		April 14, 1828
Serville, Guillaume	France		March 16, 1900
Shwarz, John	Prussia	March 24, 1857	Oct. 10, 1859
Silverman, Abe	Russia	Nov. 21, 1891	March 2, 1900
Silverman, Nathan	Russia	Dec. 21, 1891	March 16, 1900
Simon, Francis	Switzerland	Nov. 29, 1854	April 7, 1868
Slaby, E. D.	Syria		Dec. 16, 1903
Smardon, Thomas	Great Britain	Jan. 3, 1854	Jan. 14, 1856
Smith, Christen			Sept. 8, 1891
Smith, James	Great Britain		Oct. 17, 1876
Smith, Lorens	Denmark		March 1, 1900
Smith, Peter	Germany		Oct. 16, 1876
Smith, Robert	Bahama Islands		Sept. 29, 1874
Soltner, William	Germany		Oct. 16, 1876
Sorel, Solange	France	June 10, 1833	
Spenella, Pietro	Italy		Jan. 15, 1904
StegELITZ, August	Germany		Oct. 16, 1876
Stein, Martin	Bavaria	Jan. 15, 1841	
Steiner, Christian	Switzerland	July 25, 1854	April 8, 1858
Stenberg, J. A. H.	Sweden		March 20, 1899
Stouff, Pierre	France	Feb. 10, 1855	Oct. 16, 1857
Streva, Antonio	Sicily		Aug. 31, 1903
Streva, Joseph	Italy		Jan. 4, 1904
Stuber, Adam	France	May 6, 1848	Jan. 25, 1851
Sule, Francesco	Italy		Jan. 14, 1904
Sule, Joseph Frank	Italy		Jan. 13, 1904
Sule, Vincenzo	Italy		Jan. 15, 1904
Sullivan, Charles	Great Britain		Oct. 16, 1876

NAME	COUNTRY	DECLARATION	NATURALIZATION
Sullivan, John	Great Britain		Oct. 27, 1876
Svarrer, Christian	Germany	Oct. 24, 1884	May 24, 1895
Svarrer, John C.	Germany	Oct. 24, 1884	
Svarrer, Joshua	Denmark		Oct. 16, 1876
Svarrer, Niels Charles	Germany	Oct. 24, 1884	
Swensen, Christian	Denmark		Oct. 16, 1876
Taft, John	Germany	Oct. 20, 1884	
Tansey, Job	Great Britain	Feb. 18, 1856	April 8, 1858
Tarley, Arthur	Mauritius	Oct. 11, 1894	March 7, 1900
Taylor, James	Ireland	June 11, 1835	Aug. 22, 1842
Thompson, David R.	Scotland	July 30, 1870	Feb. 5, 1900
Thompson, Robert Lee	Great Britain		Oct. 17, 1876
Thorguson, Gunder	Norway		Feb. 26, 1900
Thorguson, Gustave	Norway		Feb. 26, 1900
Thorguson, Theodore A.	Norway		July 18, 1893
Torro, Matteo	Sicily		March 13, 1900
Trastour, Auguste	Sardinia	June 8, 1841	July 15, 1841
Tucoo, Martin	France	Jan. 12, 1841	Oct. 17, 1844
Tumma, Batruse	Syria		Nov. 9, 1903
Turner, Fred	England	Oct. 28, 1884	
Twickler, Albert	Germany	March 31, 1888	March 1, 1900
Ulmon, Simon	Bavaria		June 12, 1851
Van den Brock, A.	Netherlands		Nov. 11, 1902
Vetter, John	Germany	April 20, 1857	Oct. 8, 1859
Vogel, Philip	Germany	aug. 14, 1850	Feb. 2, 1853
Von Schoeler, Victor	Prussia		Oct. 19, 1887
Vullemot, Jules Maxime Constant	France	May 31, 1838	Jan. 17, 1855

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Wagner, Ferdinand	France	Jan. 15, 1841	July 1, 1843
Walford, Frederick	Bavaria	Feb. 5, 1855	April 14, 1858
Walford, John	Bavaria	April 18, 1854	April 14, 1858
Walkre, Joseph	France	Feb. 25, 1851	July 17, 1854
Wall, Ernest T.	Ireland		March 2, 1900
Weber, Herman	Germany		Oct. 10, 1876
Weber, Valentin	Bavaria	Jan. 30, 1854	April 26, 1856
Weill, Charles	Germany		Oct. 16, 1876
Wendell, Gustave	Saxony	Nov. 10, 1854	April 15, 1857
Westerling, Charles	Sweden		Oct. 27, 1876
Wexel, Charles	Poland	July 15, 1843	July 18, 1845
Whelan, Edward	Ireland	Oct. 20, 1888	
Wiegmann, William M.	Germany	June 21, 1888	Dec. 12, 1899
Wiese, Frederick	Germany	1892	Dec. 12, 1899
Wiese, George C. W.	Denmark		March 9, 1900
Wilson, John	Russia		Oct. 16, 1876
Wilson, Robert	Ireland	July 12, 1842	Oct. 22, 1844
Winningkoff, Rainold	Germany		Aug. 10, 1874
Winsberg, Jacob	Russia	March 20, 1896	Dec. 7, 1899
Winsberg, Meyer	Russia	March 20, 1896	Dec. 7, 1899
Woods, William	Great Britain		Oct. 16, 1876
Woolfort (Woolford), Michel	Bavaria		Oct. 15, 1868
Woolfort (Woolford), Michel	Germany		Oct. 16, 1876
Wriberg, Lawrence N.	Germany		Oct. 16, 1876
Zalky, Joseph	France	Jan. 15, 1841	
Zylicz, Frank	Germany	April 14, 1870	Sept. 25, 1872
Zylicz, Paul	Germany		Oct. 17, 1876

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by
Flossie I. Montgomery

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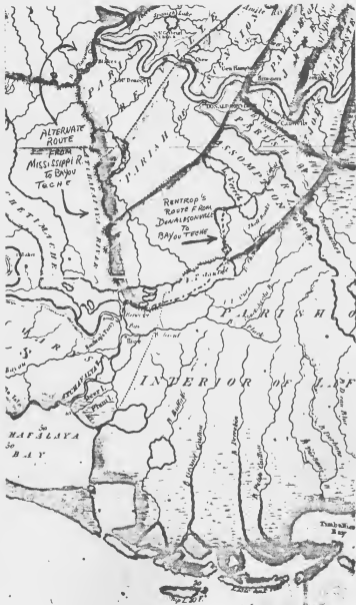
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THE RENTROPS AND THEIR FERRY



by
William T. Shinn

In the years after 1803 that part of the Attakapas District subsequently placed in St. Mary Parish was isolated and access could only be made by water. Two routes from the Mississippi River to Bayou Teche were used by Immigrant settlers. One was down Bayou Lafourche from Donaldsonville to the site of what is now Napoleonville, then down the Attakapas Canal (also called the Passage of Lafourche) to a landing on Lake Verret. From that point the route traversed the lakes southwest thereof and connecting bayous. The route then entered the lower Atchafalaya River at Berwick Bay and proceeded upstream. This section of the lower Atchafalaya, from its junction with the Teche upstream from present day Patterson was then called "Lower Teche". The other course was from the Mississippi River at Plaquemine, through Bayou Plaquemine and connecting watercourses to the Atchafalaya on south side of Six Mile Lake, northwest of present day Patterson.

On the preceding page is a plat and an excerpt from the map by William Darby, April 8, 1816, made from copy in Library of Congress.

The purpose of this article is to discuss the family which established a ferry, known as "Rentrop's ferry", which followed the first route mentioned above.*

The head of the family was Henry Rentrop (also spelled in records as "Renthrope" and "Rentrop"). In some acts he is also called "Henry Rentrop, Sr.", perhaps for distinction since two of his children also bore the middle name "Henry". The only information found on his marriage is that in receipts given by his children for their share of \$416.00 each in the estate of their deceased mother, named only as "Catherine Elizabeth".¹

In an entry in St. Martin de Tours Church records for the marriage of Peter Henry Rentrop, her name is given as Catherine Elizabeth Nappe.² That surname does not appear in the old records of St. Mary Parish, but there did appear the name Nofper, also spelled Nopper and Noppe. Nofper was probably her family name. Catherine's estate was not opened. From record sources it appears she and Henry had three children:

1. Caroline Rentrop, who married Maxille Bourg of Assumption Parish;

* Research for the article was conducted in the original records of St. Mary, St. Martin and Assumption parishes, acts of the state legislature, and also two published journals by persons surveying for live oak timber for the United States Navy.

The first of these journals is entitled "Southern Louisiana and Southern Alabama in 1819: The Journal of James Leander Cathcart," edited by Walter Prichard, Fred B. Kniffen and Clair A. Brown, published in July 1945 in the *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, XXVIII (1945). This journal is referred to herein as "Cathcart".

The second is "The Journal of John Landreth, Surveyor, an Expedition to the Gulf Coast, November 15, 1818 - May 19, 1819", edited by Milton B. Newton, Jr. It was published by Geoeleence Publications for the Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University, 1945. This journal is referred to herein as "Landreth".

¹ Assumption Parish Cahier 6, p. 1, receipt of Frederick H. Rentrop, July 25, 1814; St. Mary Parish Mortgage Book (hereafter St. Mary Parish MOB) C-6, p. 71, no. 435; St. Mary Parish MOB C-6, p. 71, no. 434.

² Donald J. Hebert, *Southwest Louisiana Records*, VI, 752.

2. Frederick Henry Rentrop, who predeceased his father, dying in 1828, survived by his widow Marguerite Lecaie (also spelled Liquer and Lacouer) and five children;³
3. Peter Henry Rentrop, who married Marguerite Bertrand, October 19, 1812

Henry Rentrop died in March, 1831.⁴ During his lifetime and that of his three children they operated ferries between Lafourche Landing and their place on lower Atchafalaya River (also called Lower Teche in the acts of franchise).

In addition to the three children, a mulatto woman played a part in the life of Henry Rentrop, first as slave-servant, then free housekeeper and business financier. On March 8, 1813, Henry purchased from John Rogers for \$650 cash "a certain mulatto woman called Betty about thirty five years of age."⁵

On September 22, 1819, Henry petitioned the court for permission to emancipate Elizabeth Jackson, a mulatto woman. After due publication the act of manumission was made November 4, 1819. In it he declared it was done "for divers good causes and considerations and especially for the consideration of the sum of three hundred dollars to him cash in hand paid by his molato [sic] woman slave Elizabeth Jackson."⁶

On January 1, 1820, by document filed in his estate, Henry wrote "under my signature I declare that I promise to Betty my servant to pay her from the time that she got her freedom in regular formality by law the fourth November eighteen hundred nineteen one small wage of four dollars for every month so long as to the end of my life and this will be for her support after my death. Signed by my own hand this day aforesaid. Henry Rentrop."

Evidently Henry had made a trip back to his homeland in Europe prior to that, because a footnote on the declaration reads

NB I owe to Betty \$30 what I borrowed of her the time I came back again from my country to pay the interest to Mr. Waforth (sic) for the money I borrowed of him. Henry Rentrop.

On November 4, 1827, Henry signed a receipt that he paid the full amount of Betty's wages for eight years, totalling \$384 and also the \$30 he had borrowed.

He did not remain out of her debt long, for on July 1, 1828, he borrowed again from her the \$414 and an additional \$50. After his death she brought suit to recover what was owed to her.

The Attakapas Canal in Assumption Parish ran from Bayou Lafourche, at a site in present-day Napoleonville, to the eastern shore of Lake Verret in Section 37, Township 14 South, Range 13 East, Southeastern Land District. That section was the land originally claimed by Christopher Bryant (also called Bryan, Brien and Briant). His claim was approved for

a tract of land situated in the County of Lafourche, on the Lake Verret, on each side of the Canal leading from the bayou Lafourche, containing six hundred and twenty seven

³ Assumption Parish Inventory Book 1828, pp. 308-309.

⁴ St. Mary Parish, Suit No. 51, Probate Court, and Estate 214.

⁵ St. Mary Parish Conveyance Book (hereafter St. Mary Parish COB) B-A p. 82, no. 146.

⁶ St. Mary Parish MOB A or B, p. 45, no. 769; original in MOB B-4, vol. 5 p. 315.

superficial acres. It appearing that the claimant actually settled this land, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th day of December 1803, and that he inhabited and cultivated the same on that day, the board confirms his claim to be laid off with a front of sixteen acres on Lake Verret, so as to include the mouth of the aforesaid canal in its centre, and a depth of forty acres, removing back in the direction of the canal.⁷

The western terminus of Rentrop's ferry in St. Mary Parish was on a tract of land forming part of the claim of heirs of Jacob Knight, under Michel Rider. The claim was based on an order of survey and settlement to Rider. The claim was approved as B-1496 by the United States Commissioners. The land was surveyed as Sections 2 and 23, Township 15 South, Range 12 East, Southwestern Land District. Section 2 was that part of the claim on north side of Atchafalaya River, on Berwick Island; Section 23 was on the south side. It was on this latter tract that the ferry was established. In modern times it was part of the Bradley-Mahony Plantation.

Christopher Bryan, Jr., deriving ownership from his father, executed an act of lease agreement March 11, 1807, in favor of Caroline Rentrop, wife of Maxille Bourg. In it he leased

all and singular of a Plantation situated & lying on both sides of the Canal and which leads to Atakapas and the lakes Verret adjoining the same and running to the Lake Verret below and above by the land of James Owens, being a tract of land claimed as a donation by virtue of an act of Congress passed for that purpose on the 2nd March 1805, see 2nd Section together with all the improvements on the same, also all the right which the said party now possesses and enjoys by virtue of a license granted him conjointly with James Owens to keep a ferry across the said Lake Verret. Also the use of a Platform together with all its appendages belonging to the said party of the first part & now lying at the landing of the said Lake Verret—And it is expressly conditioned and agreed upon by the two contracting parties that the said lease shall commence from the fifteenth day of April next ensuing and continue and extend until the month of April and the fifteenth day of the same month for a period of three years and no longer.

The lease price was \$50 each three month period of the lease. Maxille and Caroline signed by mark. Henry Rentrop signed as security of the obligation.⁸

The license said to have been granted to Bryan and Owens has not been found, but a license from Bela Hubbard, Judge, to James Owens dated August 20, 1808, was located in which it is declared:

Know ye that I have granted license and by these presents do grant licence for one year from the date hereof unto James Owens inhabitant of this Parish in the said County to ferry over from the Fourche side of Lake or Lakes Verret to the Atacapas side of the same all manner of person or persons with every description of property whatever which they may choose to have crossed over from either side of the said lakes to the other side

⁷ American State Papers, Public Lands, Volume III, page 363, Duff Green Edition, 1834.

⁸ Assumption Parish Suit 26, 2nd District Court, filed in evidence.

thereof him the said Owens having given security according to law for the faithful discharge of his several duties as ferryman.

Apparently Bourg and his wife operated the ferry successfully until October 15, 1808, then fell completely behind in payments. On March 12, 1810, Bryan filed suit against them, and Henry Rentrop, their assurer, for rent from October 15, 1808, to January 15, 1810. Bryan was awarded a judgment of \$250.00.⁹

Henry Rentrop then appears to have set into motion his plans for operation of the ferry. By act of sale dated January 25, 1811, he purchased from Henry Knight of St. Mary Parish, for \$800 cash,

a certain tract or parcel of land, situated, lying and being on the west side of the Bayou Teche, containing two arpents front, by the ordinary depth of forty arpents, bounded on the upper side by lands of said vendor, and on the lower by vacant lands.¹⁰

Leaving Maxille Bourg, his son-in-law, and Frederick H. Rentrop, one of his sons, in Assumption Parish, he removed to St. Mary Parish where he resided with his other son, Peter Henry Rentrop.

By an act of the territorial legislature, approved February 28, 1811, Henry Rentrop of the County of Attakapas, his heirs or assigns, received a license

to establish, keep and maintain a ferry across the lakes Plat, Palourde, de Jone (sic) and Verret, from the lower part of the Bayou Teche to the Bayou Verret, in the County of LaFourche, for and during the time of seven years from the passing of this act. ("An Act to Establish a Ferry from the Attakapas to La Fourche," *Acts Passed at the Second Session of the Third Legislature of the Territory of Orleans*. . . [New Orleans, 1811], pp. 10-16)

By another legislative act, approved March 20, 1811, Maxille Bourg, of the county of Lafourche, his heirs or assigns, received a license

to establish, keep and maintain a ferry across the lakes Verret, Jone (sic), Palourde and Plat, from the mouth of the canal leading from bayou Lafourche to the lower part of the bayou Teche, in the county of Attakapas, for and during the term of seven years.

It was stated this act was a supplement to the one passed February 28, 1811, in favor of Henry Rentrop. ("An Act Supplementary to an Act Entitled 'An Act to Establish a Ferry from the Attakapas to Lafourche,'" *Acts Passed at the Second Session of the Third Legislature of the Territory of Orleans*. . . [New Orleans, 1811], pp. 40-42.)

By an act of sale dated April 10, 1811, Maxile Bourg sold to Peter H. Rentrop for

⁹ Assumption Parish, Suit 76.

¹⁰ St. Martin Parish Original Acts, Book 26, no. 16; certified copy filed in Assumption Parish Cahier 5 p. 478.

one thousand dollars a debt due from me to the party hereafter named for services done for me in the Spanish Country in the years 1807 & 1808 and one hundred & fifty dollars in cash all my right, title & claim with all privileges & emoluments that may arise from the Ferry from the Lafourche Canal to the Attakapas granted to me & my heirs & assigns to Peter H. Rentrop his heirs and assigns to have hold & enjoy the said privileges as granted to me & my heirs by the Legislature of the Territory in as full & as ample a manner as I myself could do.¹¹

By another act, executed April 25, 1811, Maxile Bourg covered to Peter Henry Rentrop, for \$750 in hand paid, what must have been all his worldly possessions, judging from the enumeration:

two platforms with all their apparatus, estimated at one hundred & twenty dollars a small boat estimated at ten dollars—four pirogues estimated at twenty dollars—a frame compleat for a new house estimated at one hundred & twenty dollars—four hundred pieux or rails estimated at sixteen dollars—twenty stacks of timber estimated at forty dollars —twelve thousand shingles estimated at sixty dollars—two rifles & a fowling gun estimated at fifty dollars—eight bedding, furniture & bedsteads estimated at one hundred & twenty dollars—kitchen furniture estimated at sixty dollars—eight axes & two hand saws estimated at eighteen dollars—two saws one X cut saw & the other a whip saw, estimated at sixteen dollars, four trunks with clothing & estimated at seventy dollars, a lot of carpenters tools estimated at fifteen dollars and a parcel of plank estimated at fifteen dollars, making in all the foregoing & within mentioned sum of seven hundred fifty dollars.¹²

This transfer was made, no doubt, to keep them from going into the hands of Bryan, judgment creditor of Bourg.

By act dated April 25, 1811, Henry Rentrop sold to Peter H. Rentrop, for \$500 cash,

all the rights, title, interest, claim, privileges and emoluments that the said Henry Rentrop now holds & enjoys in a certain ferry established on the Attakapas side of the Bayou Teche to the Canal of the Fourche & granted unto him by a late act passed by the Legislature of this Territory.¹³

Now Peter Rentrop was owner and licensee for the ferry operations. His father, Henry Rentrop, owned the landing site in St. Mary (Attakapas), while Christopher Bryan owned the landing site in Lafourche County. Life on the eastern end of the ferry route was not proceeding smoothly. On May 3, 1811, Christopher Bryan filed another suit against Caroline Rentrop Bourg, Maxile Bourg, and Henry Rentrop. He alleged ownership of a tract of land

¹¹ Assumption Parish Cahier 6, p. 522.

¹² *Ibid.*, Cahier 5, p. 519.

¹³ St. Mary Parish COB B-A, p. 3, no. 3; original in MOB 1814-1828, p. 7, certified copy recorded in Assumption Parish, Cahier 6, p. 527.

situated at the mouth of the Canal leading into Lake Verret in the Parish aforesaid. That while being the owner & possessor as aforesaid your petitioner leased or rented the said tract of land together with several houses boats &c proper & convenient for the keeping of a ferry to Caroline Rentrop Bourg wife of Maxile Bourg, Maxile Bourg & Henry Rentrop for the (illegible) & term of three years. That the term aforesaid has long since expired. That the said Caroline, Maxile & Henry since the expiration of the term aforesaid have been often warned to quit & depart from and deliver up the possession of the premises aforesaid.

He requested for eviction and possession, with damages. The suit was transferred to the district court on October 14, 1814, and later dismissed by on November 9, 1814.¹⁴

On May 10, 1811, Henry Rentrop sold to Peter Henry Rentrop, for \$800, the tract in St. Mary Parish he had acquired from Henry Knight.¹⁵

On June 1, 1811, Peter Henry Rentrop made a contract with a man named Elias Wilcox, residence not given, to construct two ferry boats. A dispute over the price ensued and Wilcox sued in magistrate court, St. Mary Parish, December 7, 1811. The suit was appealed to the parish court. Filed in the record of the suit (No. 38, Parish Court A) is a copy of the original contract, reading as follows:

An agreement made and entered into between Elias Wilcox of the one part and Peter Henry Rentrop of the other part, witnesseth: That the said Elias Wilcox agrees and binds himself to build two bateaux or ferry boats for the said Peter H. Rentrop of such materials as may be delivered to him the said Elias at the mouth of la Fourch Canal. The said boats are to be built in a good, strong, and workmanlike manner. And the said Elias further agrees to continue the work and finish them with as much dispatch and as soon as weather, sickness and other unforeseen accidents will admit. It is to be understood that the said Elias is not to be detained in his work for want of materials.

The said Peter H. Rentrop on his part binds himself to pay or cause to be paid to the said Elias Wilcox the sum of three dollars and a half per foot measuring each boat in length from the stern to the stern. The said Peter further agrees to furnish the said Elias with boarding, washing, and lodging during the time he the said Elias is building the said bateaux or boats. It is understood by both that the payment as above stated is to be made as soon as the work is completed if demanded by the said Wilcox, unless otherwise arranged by the contracting parties. The said Peter further agrees to furnish the said Elias with two good hands to assist him in building the said boats, at his, the said Peter's, own expense.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set out hands and seals this first day of June in the year one thousand and eleven

ATTEST:

D. Shaw

E. Wilcox (Seal)

Peter H. Rentrop (Seal)

¹⁴ Assumption Parish, Suite 84, Parish Court.

¹⁵ St. Mary Parish COB B-A, p. 4, no. 4, Assumption Parish Cahier 5, p. 527.

John Neely

The dispute was whether the boats were to be measured from fore to aft by the keel, or from stem to stern, a difference of \$90.00. Filed in evidence is the following documentation of the actual measurements of the completed boats:

First boat measured English measure from the outside of the stem to the outside of the stern	Feet 59 0
Stem and stern 9 inches each	1 6
Without stem & stern	56 6
Keel	38 9
D ^o French measure	54 6
Stem & stern 8-1/2 each	1 5
Without stem & stern	53 10
Keel	36 5
2nd Boats length	57 9 1/2
Stem & stern 9 inches each	1 6
Without stem and stern	56 3 1/2
Keel	39 2
F. d ^o length	54 3
Stem & stern 8-1/2 each	1 5
Keel	36 7-1/2

Sworn to and signed before me, Wm. Biggs, J. P. by Luke Bryan and James Muggah.

I do certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original lodged in my office this 10th day of Dec. 1811

Wm. Biggs, J. P.

In an act dated February 3, 1813, Peter Henry Rentrop declared that on May 10, 1811, he had purchased from Henry Rentrop, his father, a tract in St. Mary Parish having two arpents front on west side of Bayou Teche, by the depth of forty arpents, bounded above by Henry Knight and below by vacant lands. In this act he agreed with Henry Knight that in one year after the expiration of a certain act of the legislature passed February 28, 1811, entitled "An act to establish a ferry from the Attakapas to Lafourche" and given in favor of Henry Rentrop, the land was to return and become the property of the said Henry Knight. The expiration period was declared to be February 28, 1819.¹⁶

Over on the Assumption Parish side, Christopher Bryan sold his land to Henry Johnson April 3, 1813.¹⁷

Although Frederick Rentrop had no record ownership at this time in the ferry operations, in an act dated July 25, 1814, he declared that for payment of \$1084 he relinquished to Henry and Peter

¹⁶ St. Mary Parish COB B-A, p. 199, no. 402, original in Assumption Parish Cahier 5, p. 644.

¹⁷ Assumption Parish COB 1, p. 400.

all claims, rights and interest he hath or might have hereafter in and to the ferry leading from the mouth of the Canal in the Parish of Assumption & State of Louisiana into the Lake Verret across the lake and others to the Bayou Teche in the County of Attakapas secured to the said Henry Rentrop herein by an act of the Territorial Legislature.¹⁸

While Frederick had divested himself of the ferry and franchise originally granted his father, Henry, he was soon back in the business. On October 7, 1814, he, together with Henry Knight, purchased from Henry Johnson for \$2,172.50, payable \$450 cash and remainder on credit,

a certain tract or parcel of land containing six hundred and forty acres, situated and fronting on each side of the Canal at Lake Verret in the Parish of Assumption; being the same on which Maxille Bourg now resides and keeps a ferry.¹⁹

Part of the operations of Peter H. Rentrop can be found in the record of a suit filed May 19, 1815, by Peter against Michael Broussard of St. Martin Parish. The suit was brought on three notes given by the defendant to him, enumerated in the record as follows:

Note of July 21, 1814, for ferrying cattle, to be paid \$123 in Mexican silver

Note of January 20, 1815, for \$51.75 for ferrying cattle

Note of April 11, 1815 for \$117 for ferrying cattle.²⁰

Then a surprising development took place in the course of operations and ownership. On June 20, 1815, Frederick Rentrop of Assumption Parish and Henry Knight of St. Mary Parish, filed suit against Maxille Bourg and Caroline Rentrop Bourg. They claimed ownership of the original Bryan tract, and demanded settlement of debt due by Bourg and eviction of him and his wife from the premises. Judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiffs July 14, 1815, giving them ownership of the property except for road sixty-two feet wide on left side of the canal.²¹

Because Luke Bryan had retained the right of repurchase from Henry Johnson, he on August 12, 1815, confirmed the sale made by Johnson to Frederick Rentrop and Henry Knight.²²

An act of the state legislature approved January 2, 1817, granted Henry Knight of St. Mary Parish and Frederick Rentrop of Assumption Parish, right for ferry for seven years from March 20, 1818. The ferry was to run from the canal at Lake Verret to the lower part of Bayou Teche. Fees to be paid were the same as those in the act of February 28, 1811, in favor of Henry Rentrop. ("An Act to Establish a Ferry from Lafourche to the Attakapas," *Acts Passed at the First Session of the Third Legislature of the State of Louisiana*. . . (New Orleans, 1817), pp. 10-12.)

¹⁸ Assumption Parish Cahier 6, p. 1.

¹⁹ Assumption Parish COB 1, p. 116.

²⁰ St. Martin Parish Suit 206, District Court.

²¹ Assumption Parish Suit 26, 2nd District Court.

²² St. Mary Parish COB B-A, p. 168, no. 313; certified copy recorded December 19, 1816, in Assumption Parish COB 1 p. 238.

Maxille Bourg and his wife, Caroline Rentrop, apparently finally ejected from the Bayou tract on lower end of the canal, now removed to establish themselves at the head of the canal. No doubt this move was made with a look to better fortune in commerce. On May 15, 1817, he purchased from Joseph Marott

a plantation containing four arpents of land of front with the ordinary depth of forty situated on the right bank of Bayou Lafourche and bounded above by the land of Pierre Dabon and on the lower side by the canal of the Lafourche.

The purchase was for \$3,200, all on credit.²³

Henry Rentrop removed himself from the ferry operations, whatever capacity they may have been. On July 29, 1818, he gave a receipt to Peter H. Rentrop reading:

I, Henry Rentrop do declare and confess in presence of witnesses that I have received from Peter Henry Rentrop the sum of three hundred dollars in full of all accounts, contracts and agreements up to this date since the act of Legislature granting to me the exclusive rights to the ferry over the lakes to the Canal of Lafourche. As witness my hand this 29th day of July in the year of our Lord 1818.²⁴

Cathcart, in his journal, refers to his first visit at Rentrop's on Sunday, January 24, 1819. The following excerpt is from the journal.

Remain'd here to refresh; Mr. Rentrop & his Son are Taylors natives of Westphalia, came to Philadelphia some years ago & have traveled through many places in the United States since, & about nine years ago settled upon this spot, they keep a tolerable good table for this part of the world, their beds are clean, provisions wholesome, liquors whiskey, taffia & bad claret, they are obliging but wholly illiterate. Their farm is not very extensive, but their garden is productive, they raise poultry & hogs in abundance & some fine cattle, & this is the first place we had milk with our coffee since we left New Orleans; fresh butter is entirely out of the question, & salt cannot be procured except in the City; hogs lard is made its substitute in all culinary purposes, the land everywhere is rich alluvion, capable of producing every necessary of life, & many of the luxuries; but owing to the prevalence of slavery, the whites are lazy, & in general dissipated, & confine themselves to the culture of cotton & sugar alone, because more productive with less labour; The flats (so call'd) used at this Ferry, are form'd of two large canoes, on which is a platform for horses, the price of carriage for a man & horse is 12 dollars, & for black cattle 1.50cs per head they cross the Lake to the canal which runs into Lake Verrett from Lafourche a distance of 30 miles, & from thence passengers proceed to Donaldsonville, & take passage in steam boats, that pass either up or down the Mississippi at the rate of 12 1/2 cts per mile. The flats or double canoes, row with two or more oars, & sail when the

²³ Assumption Parish COB 1, p. 275.

²⁴ St. Mary Parish COB B-A, p. 323, no. 674.

wind is fair, the rudder is on one canoe only, the pilot sits on the platform, & steers with a yoke & lines, as he would a gig or wherry.²⁵

Landreth, the surveyor who was with Cathcart at the same time, received different impressions. He wrote:

Sunday morning January 24th 1819 at Rentropes. Rentrope is a German and has been several years in this country he keeps a tolerable good House for a new country where regular markets is not established and where supplies cannot at all times be had. here we had milk for our coffee the first we had seen for some time. here they have a great many domestic Fowls Turkeys and chickens &c here I saw what I have not seen in this country before three fine Hogs in a Sty very fat each of which would weigh two hundred and fifty pound but here (illegible) people pretends to make Bacon they generally eat their Hog meat in what they call corn pork. Beef here being their principal dependance which they have very fine in general; Rentrope has a very excellent Kitchen Garden and even the cultivation of a few flowers is not neglected here the[y] have cabbage full grown and in a growing State still. here they have kale and spinnage in perfection and the finest parsley Bed I ever Saw. the land here is very fine the grass quite green. white clover abounds here and is at this moment the sheep pasture; Rentrope keeps a Ferry here on the Teche. The Ferry Boats are two connoes fixed about three or four feet apart connected by a platform raised upon them upon which Platform they carry Horses or cattle as I am told they either Sail or row very well and Some of them will carry ten or twelve horses at a time and they are considered safe Boats. these Boats runs from Rentropes on the Teche across the Lakes to the Laforch Canal about thirty miles the price of ferriage for a single man Four Dollars for a man and Horse twelve dollars. Rentrope has a son lives at the Laforch Canal who keeps a tavern and boats so that there is seldom any detention upon either side the time of passing depends upon the wind and the current &c and takes from seven or eight hours to twelve or fifteen. here at Rentropes we rest on Sunday—here is all kinds of business going on. Carpenters at work carts driving about the same as any other Day no respect paid to the Sabath here. Rentrope keeps a very good table but his charges like all the rest in this country are very high. you cannot live in any tolerable Tavern in this country for less than two Dollars per Day and seldom for that²⁶

The son with Henry Rentrop in St. Mary Parish would have been Peter H. Rentrop. The other son, Frederick H. Rentrop, resided in Assumption Parish. The remark by Cathcart that the Rentrops were "wholly illiterate" is definitely unwarranted. That Frederick could sign his name is attested by numerous acts recorded in Assumption and St. Mary parishes. Peter could also sign his name. Papers in the records of Henry Rentrop contain his handwritten will, on two pages, with codicils and receipts attached, all in his own hand. while some words are misspelled, the greater part shows education. Further, as a special legacy to his grandson, Valsin H. Rentrop, a son of Peter H. Rentrop, Henry gave "my desk and all my books".²⁷

²⁵ Prichard, et al, "The Journal of James Leander Cathcart," 795FF.

²⁶ Newton, ed., *The Journal of John Landreth*, pp. 70FF.

²⁷ St. Mary Parish Probate Records, no. 214

The Cathcart party next visited the Rentrops on the night of Saturday, February 7, 1819. The report reads:

Sunday 7th. We rested here last night where I observ'd that they put the blanketts on the bed, above the quilt, for what purpose, I know not, & burn their candles at the wrong end, putting the wick into the candlestick, & the thick end up, not to lose time in paring it, to fit the socket, or for motives of economy, and embark'd this morning & proceeded up the Teche. Between Rentrops, & McGows, or Muggahs, there is a ridge of tolerable good live Oak, which we had not seen before²⁸

Landreth's observations on this encounter were on a different subject than candles, as shown by his remarks in his journal:

. almost dark to the Atchafalaya River about three miles below the House of Mr. Berwick on Berwick's Bay. So now we steer up the Atchafalaya River and Berwick's bay to the river Teche thence up the Teche to Rentropes where we arrived safe at eight o'clock P. M. all very tired and the men much fatigued with rowing and our stores in Liquor being all expended we had nothing to stimulate them in that way. when we got to Rentropes the family was all gone to bed we had to call them up to get us some supper our stores on board of every kind nearly exhausted here we take up our Lodging for the night— Sunday morning February the seventh eighteen hundred and nineteen a Rentropes on the Teche. got up at Sun Rise and prepare for a start for Franklin. Slept tolerably well last night. but I do not feel well this morning Mercury in the thermometer 66° the air very damp and cloudy. here we paid off our Pilot having no further use for him Leave Rentropes at nine o'clock AM wind right ahead and a strong current also against us get to Magahs at twelve o'clock noon seven miles up the River from Rentropes.²⁹

Caroline Rentrop filed suit against Maxile Bourg, her husband, for separation, on November 18, 1820.³⁰ The suit was discontinued. Again on March 28, 1821, she filed against him for the same, and judgment was rendered granting separation on June 1, 1822.³¹

Such actions were most often instituted for protection against creditors and regardless of statements in the records did not always mean the parties were at odds each with the other, but that, of course, could always be as possibility.

No further information on Bourg's life can be found of record. In an act dated September 27, 1833, Caroline Bourg is said to be divorced and living in Mobile, Alabama.³²

²⁸ Prichard, et al, "The Journal of James Leander Cathcart," 814.

²⁹ Newton, ed., *The Journal of John Landreth*, p. 104.

³⁰ Assumption Parish Suit 89, 2nd District Court.

³¹ Assumption Parish Suit 96, 2nd District Court.

³² St. Mary Parish COB D, p. 31, no. 1890.

In some manner William Knight and Michael Knight, brothers of Henry Knight, seem to have been involved in the ferry business. In an act dated May 22, 1822, Michael mortgaged to James Muggah one-half interest in all the boats, platforms, pirogues, and skiffs at the ferry kept at his landing and belonging to him and William Knight.³³

The partnership between Henry Knight and Frederick Rentrop was terminated August 2, 1824. Two acts were executed in Assumption Parish that day between these men. In the first Henry conveyed, for \$3000 cash to Frederick, his one-half interest in the tract of land

purchased by said Knight & Rentrop from Henry Johnson & on which the present parties eventually resided & sold with all the buildings & improvements found on the same together with all the rights, privileges & emoluments of the public ferry established at said Lake Verret, also two platforms, two skiffs, the timber wheels & chains, the cart and one large vice.³⁴

In the second act the same parties declared

that the copartnership existing heretofore between them the said Rentrop & Knight is by these presents dissolved by mutual consent & that they do divide between them the property as follows & in manner hereafter following towit: Frederick Rentrop agrees to take two negro slaves named Pierre and Abraham and the said Henry Knight agrees to take for his part two negro slaves named Sam and Dick & which partition is made by the mutual consent of the contracting parties³⁵

Maxile and Caroline Bourg were evidently falling on hard times. On December 14, 1824, the sheriff of Assumption Parish seized and sold for taxes the lower two arpents front of their property at head of the canal, this bounded on lower side by the Canal of the Attakapas and on the upper side by remainder of their tract. Henry Rentrop was purchaser for \$135 cash.³⁶

Henry was evidently doing this to protect the tax debtors, for in his will he bequeathed this same tract to Honorine, Edmond and Rosalie Bourg, wife of Marcelin Verret, who were the children of his daughter Caroline, wife of Maxile.

Ferry operations to and from Lafourche Landing seem to have been divided about this time. An act of the State Legislature, approved December 16, 1824, granted a franchise to Leufroy Carlin of St. Mary Parish to

establish, keep and maintain a ferry across the lakes Plat, Palourde, de Jones (sic) and Verret, or by the route of Lake Plat, Bayou Long, Lake Verret to the lower part of the Canal of Lafourche, in the Parish of Assumption, for and during the term of ten years, from the passing of this act. ("An Act to Establish a Ferry from the Attakapas to the Canal of

³³ St. Mary Parish MOB A, p. 32, no. 96; original in Acts 1814-1828, p. 115.

³⁴ Assumption Parish Cahier 6, p. 331.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, 6, p. 333.

³⁶ Assumption Parish Sheriff Sale Book A, p. 67.

Lafourche in the Parish of Assumption," *Acts Passed at the First Session of the seventh Legislature*. . . [New Orleans, 1824-1825], pp. 18-20).

No information about any operation of this ferry by Carlin has been found, nor information concerning the probable location. He did not own in his own right any property in St. Mary Parish, he was only heir in other Carlin properties in vicinity of Franklin.

Another legislative act, approved January 31, 1825, granted to Frederick Rentrop of Assumption Parish ferry rights from Lafourche Canal to the lower part of Bayou Teche for a period of ten years. The fees to be the same as allotted to Leutroy Carlin, to which this act was said to be a supplement. ("An Act to Establish a Ferry from the Mouth of the Canal of Lafourche to Lake Verret," *Acts Passed at the First Session of the Seventh Legislature*. . . [New Orleans, 1824-1825], pp. 58-60).

No further information on operations by Frederick Rentrop has been located. As heretofore shown, he died in 1828, but no mention is made in his estate of any assets concerning the ferry, and his ownership in the Bryan tract was sold to another.

This seems to mark the end of the Rentrops and their ferries. In the years they operated they were St. Mary Parish's link with the east. But their story draws to an end with an act of the state legislature, approved March 28, 1833, within the ten-year period granted to Frederick. This act authorized the Assumption Parish Police jury to issue ferry franchises. ("An Act Relative to the Ferry Between Bayou Lafourche and Attakapas," *Acts Passed at the First Session of the Eleventh Legislature*. . . [New Orleans, 1833], pp.).

No person became wealthy, no person achieved fame. But when a need for a service arose, men came forward to provide it, to the best of their abilities. Challenging nature which had deprived them of land for roads, they found a way to bring trade and people into the new region to thus making its development possible.



ACADIAN HERITAGE OF THE MISTRESS OF PARLANGE

by
Pearl Mary Segura

Marie Virginie Trahan, the mistress of Parlange Plantation, was born on August 16, 1818 in that section of St. Martin Parish which became Lafayette Parish on January 17, 1823. She was the daughter of Joseph Lufroy Trahan and Julie Ardoin.¹

Her paternal grandmother (married to Augustin-Francois Trahan) was Angela Fostin, daughter of Jacques Fostin, Jr., and Marie Francoise Trahan.²

Jacques Fostin, Jr., of Illinois, Virginie's great grandfather, had received from Governor Don Bernardo de Galvez on September 6, 1766 a Spanish land grant (No. 60, 61) which lay on prairie land extending on both sides of the Vermillion River in what is now the heart of the city of Lafayette, Louisiana in the vicinity of Wal-mart on Johnston Street. This was in Township 10 South, Range 4 East. Jacques is listed as a sergeant in the May 1, 1777 Revue of the Attakapas Militia serving under Captain Augustin Grevemberg. By virtue of this fact he is considered a patriot of the American Revolution, and his descendants, including those of Virginie, are eligible to join the DAR and SAR. His wife's father Michel Trahan, likewise received a Spanish land grant, also extending on both sides of the Vermillion River, on the same date (no. 68, 69). His grant was located in the southern third of the present limits of Lafayette.³

Tragedy, a recurring theme in her life, struck Virginie at an early age. Her father died in May 1823 when she was five years old and her sister, Marie Eriphile, was three. Two years later, in 1825, her baby sister, Amelina (Umeline), who had been born four months after her father's death, died on August 30. When she was nine and Eriphile seven, her mother, Julie Ardoin, died on April 8, 1827.⁴

Julie Ardoin's half-sister, Dorothée leGros, and her new husband Claude Vincent de Temant, III, (son of the late Claude Vincent de Ternant, Jr., and Constance LaCour and grandson of the first Marquis Claude Vincent de Temant) whom she had married on February 3, 1827, a scant two months before, then took the two young survivors into their home in Point Coupée Parish as their wards.⁵

On May 17, 1835 Dorothée leGros, age about 40 years, was buried in the cemetery of St. Francis Catholic Church of Pointe Coupée.⁶

¹ Hebert, Rev. Donald J. *Southwest Louisiana Records*, vol. II, p. 879; Griffin Hary Lewis, *Attakapas County, A History of Lafayette Parish, Louisiana*. New Orleans, Pelican Publishing Company, 1959.

² Hebert, SLR, Vol. I, p. 227.

³ Taylor, Gertrude C. and Brasseaux, comps. *Land Grants on Upper Vermillion River*. Attakapas Historical Association, 1983; Taylor, Gertrude C., comp., "Some Descendants of Michel Trahan and Euphrosine Vincent," *Attakapas Gazette*, vol. XX, no. 4, Winter 1985, p. 146, 147; S. A. R. *Spanish Records*. *Spanish-English War 1779-1783* . . . p. 289.

⁴ Hebert, SLR, Vol. II, p. 21, 873, 877, 881.

⁵ Morrison, Veneta, *Index of Early Marriages of Pointe Coupée, 1771-1843*, p. 73.

⁶ Diocese of Baton Rouge, *Catholic Church Records*, v. 5, p. 407.

Four months later, on September 9, 1835, Marie Virginie Trahan, his ward, who was now 17 years of age, married Claude Vincent de Ternant, III, in St. Martin of Tours Catholic Church in St. Martinville, Louisiana. By that time Claude Vincent's father had passed away.⁷

Virginie's sister, Eriphile, age 18, married on September 20, 1838, Savinien Robillard, son of Pierre Robillard and Adelaide Saison, in the home of her brother-in-law, Vincent de Ternant, who signed as a witness.⁸

Meanwhile Virginie and Vincent began rearing their family. In quick succession they had four children: Marius Claude Vincent, born May 14, 1836, Henri; Julie (Mademoiselle Pon-Pon); and Marie Virginie de Ternant. They led an idyllic life. The plantation prospered, so they took frequent trips to Paris where Virginie ordered fine furnishings for her home in Louisiana and where she held sway in her salon midst titled friends and acquaintances. Calling cards to be found in family memorabilia include the names of "le Duc et la Duchesse de Riario Sforza; la Duchesse de Valence; la Marquise du Blaisel; Arthur Morin Général de Brigade, Membre de l'Institut; le Marquis de Paroy; le Prince Godoy de Bassau; Mocquard, Secrétaire de l'Empereur, Chef du Cabinet; le Marquis de Maleissye; Madame la Comtesse de Pestalozzi; le Marquis de Cluny. . ." Among the cards was Virginie's "Madame de Ternant", bearing a "small crown, emblem of rank".⁹

While in Paris Virginie had her portrait painted slightly larger than life by Claude Dubufé, the French painter. Its size and weight, including the ornate frame, made it necessary to rest it on a strong easel at Parlange where it is to be found today. In describing it, Harnett Kane tells us

she is disclosed as of a beauty rare and assured. Her ermine wrap is tossed lightly on a chair; she stands in a décolleté gown of black lace, billowing from a slim waist. In the style of the Empire, her hair is pulled tightly to the temple, breaking into piles of ringlets on each side. The lips are held together in dignity; her eyes have a hint of disdain. Virginie could have passed muster before any Empress.¹⁰

On June 10, 1842, Claude Vincent de Ternant, III, died in his bed in the plantation home in Louisiana, which his ancestor, the first Marquis Claude Vincent de Ternant, had built on his French land grant about 1750 in Pointe Coupée Parish. He was buried on June 11. He left an estate of \$300,000.¹¹

After a period of mourning, Virginie resumed her frequent trips to Paris where she had portraits of her children painted by French artists. Soon a Colonel Charles Parlange of the French Army came courting. They were married in Paris. In a short while their son, Charles Parlange, Jr., was born.¹²

⁷ Hebert, *SLR*, v. 3, p. 618, 638.

⁸ Diocese of Baton Rouge, *CCR*, v. 5, p. 570.

⁹ Laughlin, Clarence John. *Ghosts Along the Mississippi*, New York, Bonanza Books, MCMXLVIII. Plate 14; Kane, Harnett T., *Plantation Parade, The Grand Manner in Louisiana*. New York, William Morrow and Company, 1945, p. 100; Seabold, Herman de Bachelé, *Old Plantation Homes and Family Trees*, v. 1, p. 211. Privately printed.

¹⁰ Vais-Denuziere, Jacqueline P., *The Homes of the Planters, Tours in Historic Louisiana*. Baton Rouge, Claitor's Publishing Division, 1964, p. 132-133; Kane, Harnett T., *Plantation Parade* . . . , p. 100.

¹¹ Kane, Harnett T., *Plantation Parade* . . . , p. 103; Diocese of Baton Rouge, Department of the Archives, Vol. 11, p. 3.

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 104

Once more tragedy struck. Her young son, Henri de Ternant, of the first marriage, drowned in a small stream in a corner of the estate.¹³

When Virginie's daughter, Julie Eriphile de Ternant reached marriageable age, her mother discouraged her interest in a local boy who wished to marry her. Instead Virginie used her influence on the timid, pliable Julie to have her accede to a marriage with an older Frenchman of high estate. But during the wedding reception Julie's innate repugnance to the union caused her frail body and mind to rebel to such an extent that she ran out of the house to the tree-lined drive and threw herself at the foot of one of the trees. She was carried back to the house where she expired. On the next day she was buried in her wedding gown.¹⁴

Then once more Virginie became a widow upon the death of Charles Parlange, Sr. Soon after, in 1861, the War Between the States broke out. Virginie decided to stay and look after the plantation. It was a wise decision for when General Nathaniel Banks and his Union troops appeared on the scene, Virginie met him graciously and offered him the hospitality of her home while the troops were regaled at foodladen tables spread under the oaks. Parlange was thus saved for posterity and escaped the wanton destruction that was the fate of less fortunate plantation homes. When later Confederate General Richard Taylor came in pursuit, he was met with the same cordial welcome with a like result.¹⁵

Shortly before this time fate had dealt her another blow. The handsome Marius, whom she had spoiled, had developed into a self-centered spendthrift who avoided work like the plague—a veritable wastrel. At the early age of twenty-five, he died on January 14, 1861 thus ending the male de Ternant line in Louisiana. This left Virginie alone with the son of her second marriage, Charles Parlange, Jr., her surviving daughter, Marie Virginie de Ternant, having married Major Anatole P. Avegno of New Orleans. He was Major F. and S. of the 13th Louisiana Infantry and died of wounds received in the Battle of Shiloh, April 7th, 1862. His family lived at 927 Toulouse Street in New Orleans, his parents having come from Camugli, Italy. He left his young widow and two daughters, Virginie Avegno and Louise Avegno. Their mother soon took them to Paris where they grew up.¹⁶

Charles proved to be the opposite of his playboy half-brother, Marius. He possessed his mother's self-reliance to a great degree and didn't consider it beneath his dignity to labor long and hard in the plantation fields during the many bitter years which followed the War Between the States. Virginie matched his industry and ingenuity—she, too, performing menial tasks. Together they managed to save the plantation. The day came when he was able to turn to the study of law. In time he became an able lawyer, state senator, delegate to political conventions, Judge of the Eastern District Court of the United States, Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, U. S. District Attorney and Associate Justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court. He married Louise

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 104-105.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 105-106

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 107-109.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 107; Seebold, Herman de Bachelé, *Old Louisiana Plantation Homes and Family Trees*. Published Privately. Vol. I, p. 311; Booth, Andrew B., *Records of Louisiana Confederate Soldiers and Louisiana Confederate Commands*. Spartanburg, South Carolina, The Reprint Company, Publishers, 1984. Vols. I & II, A-G, p. 93; Burke, Doreen Bolger, *American Paintings in the Metropolitan Museum of Art*, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1980. Vol. III, p. 229; Jordan, George E., "Parlange, Eschleman Family Records Uncover Story of Immortal 'Madame X,'" *The Times Picayune*, New Orleans, La., Sunday morning, June 29, 1975, Section Two-Page Eight, *The World of Art*, col. 1-2, 4-5.

Denis, daughter of Arthur Denis and Antoinette de Beauvais de Cuir. Through her paternal line she was a descendant of Governor Pierre D'Erbigny of Louisiana, her great grandfather, and de Hault de Lassus, Governor of the St. Louis Territory, her great great grandfather.¹⁷

Meanwhile in 1884 an event occurred in Paris which was of grave concern to Virginie, her daughter and her daughter's family. Virginie Avegno, her grand-daughter, had grown into a young woman of great beauty with flawless alabaster skin and gold-tinged auburn hair and "the most beautiful lines". She had married Pierre Gautreau, a Parisian banker, having been given away by her half uncle, Charles Parlange, Jr., who had come from Louisiana for the occasion.¹⁸

As far back as 1881, the famous John Singer Sargent, who was then 28 years old, "had met Madame Gautreau in Paris society, where she moved rather conspicuously, shining as a star of considerable beauty, and drawing attention as one dressed in advance of her epoch." At his request, in 1883 he made a few preliminary sketches of her at her winter home in Paris on Jouffroy Street. The resulting portrait in profile, almost finished at her summer home, *Les Chênes* at Paramé, Ille et Villaine, near St. Malo on the coast of Brittany, was completed in Paris. It was accepted for exhibit at the Salon in 1884 under the designation, *Portrait de Mme****. Immediately upon its display, there was a public uproar. "The critics fell into three divisions: those who exclaimed in pious horror at the décolletage, those who recognized the picture as evidence of modernity and applauded the artist's courage, and lastly, those who condemned the picture for the monochrome colour of the flesh tints."¹⁹

The uproar was led by Madame Gautreau's relatives who demanded that it be withdrawn. Madame Gautreau's mother made a personal plea to Sargent saying: "*Ma fille est perdue—tout Paris se moque d'elle. Mon genre sera forcé de se battre. Elle mourira de chagrin.*" (My daughter is lost—all Paris mocks her. My son-in-law will be forced to fight. She will die of grief).²⁰

Sargent at first refused, then later reconsidered, fearing the mutilation of the painting. It remained in his studio until 1915 when he exhibited it at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco. In January 1916 he offered it to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York for 1000 pounds. It now enjoys a reputation as one of its finest masterpieces and is known as *Madame X*. Sargent himself had considered it his finest work.²¹

In 1891, seven years after its first exhibit in Paris in 1884, Madame Gautreau was painted by Gustave Courtois. "He, too, chose to represent her with her face in direct profile, but turned so that her eyes look to the left side of the canvas. He, too, portrayed her with very much the same

¹⁷ Kane, Harnett T., *Plantation Parade*. . . , p. 109-111; Curet, Bernard, *Our Pride: Pointe Coupée, Baton Rouge, Louisiana*, Moran Publishing Corporation, 1981, p. 74; Seebold, Herman de Bachelé, *Old Louisiana Plantation Homes*. . . , vol. II, p. 37.

¹⁸ Jordan, George E., "John Singer Sargent Captured the Mystique of 'Madame X,'" *Times Picayune*, New Orleans, La., Sunday Morning, June 22, 1975, Section Two, Page two, col. 1-4, *The World of Art*; Jordan, George E., "Parlange. . .", *Times Picayune*, New Orleans, La., Sun., June 29, 1975, Sec. 2, p. 8, col. 1; Burke, Doreen Bolger, *American Paintings*. . . , p. 229.

¹⁹ Charteris, Evan, *John Sargent*. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1927, p. 59, 60, 63; Mount, Charles Merrill, *John Singer Sargent, A Biography*. New York, W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1955, p. 73-76, 77-79, 408-409; Burke, Doreen Bolger, *American Paintings*. . . , p. 229-235; Sargent, *Whistler and Mary Cassatt* by Frederick A. Sweet, exhibition Catalogue, no. 49, The Art Institute of Chicago, 1954

²⁰ Charteris, Evan, *John Sargent*, p. 60, 61.

²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 60-61, 65; Burke, Doreen Bolger, *American Paintings*. . . , p. 229, 223, [235].



openness of attire that had aroused such a storm in 1884. But seven years had brought a change in the way such things were regarded. The picture, which now hangs in the Luxembourg, was accepted without comment, its propriety was unquestioned. The pious protests of 1884 were silent before the revolutionized fashions of 1891.²²

Another of several artists who painted Virginie "Mimi" Avengo Gautreau's classic, patrician, cameo-like profile in France in the 1880's was Antonio de la Gandara. In 1975 this portrait was to be found in the home of Ethel Jane Westfeldt Bunting of Charleston, South Carolina, who as a relative of Virginie had inherited it, together with Metha Westfeldt Eshelman of New Orleans. Virginie, in her prime "one of the most elegant and fashion-conscious beauties of Paris society", had died in 1915 a recluse due to her shocked reaction to a chance remark she overheard at Cannes regarding her fading beauty when she was yet fairly young.²³



²² Charteris, Evan. *John Sargent*, p. 64.

²³ Jordan, George E., *John Singer Sargent . . . the Times Picayune*, New Orleans, Sunday Morning, June 22, 1975, Section Two, page two, col. 1-2, 3; Burke, Doreen Bolger, *American Paintings . . .*, p. 229; Sargent, *Whistler and Mary Cassatt*, cat. no. 49.

In the intervening time back in Louisiana Madame Gautreau's grandmother, Virginie Trahan de Ternant Parlange, was living out her last years in the plantation home she and her son had preserved, secure in the knowledge that Charles Parlange, Jr.'s future was assured. The end came for the indomitable, strongwilled Virginie on November 7, 1887. She was buried on the next day in St. Mary Church Cemetery in New Roads, Louisiana.²⁴

Her memory lives on at Parlange which was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1970. Except for a period of 20 years when the home was left vacant after her death while Charles, Jr., lived in New Orleans, her descendants have resided in this remarkable residence, an example of Louisiana's earliest type of plantation architecture. Virginie's family portraits, fine furniture, china, silverware, vases, mirrors are still in place to be viewed by visitors to this authentic colonial home. The two-story mansion with a raised basement is completely surrounded by columns at the end of a long avenue of oaks and cedars. It faces False River about five miles southwest of New Roads, Louisiana, on Louisiana Highway 1. In 1977 the plantation gained national publicity with a lucrative Tuscaloosa Trend discovery. Historically it has successively been an indigo, cotton and sugarcane plantation. Besides sugarcane, it is now also devoted to cattle-raising.²⁵

In the early 1900s Walter Charles Parlange, Sr., Virginie's grandson, brought his bride, Paule Brierre, a member of an old Creole family of New Orleans, to Parlange. Together they restored the house, of which "Miss Paule" proved to be a gracious hostess. They were succeeded by their only child, Walter Charles Parlange, Jr., his wife Lucy Brandon of Mississippi and their three children: Walter Charles, III, Brandon and Angèle.²⁶

The spirit of their ancestress, Virginie Trahan, the little orphan Acadian girl from the prairies of Southwest Louisiana, no doubt looks on approvingly at the extraordinary preservation of her beloved Parlange.

²⁴ St. Mary Church, New Roads, La., Vol. 21, p. 168.

²⁵ Curet, Bernard. *Our Pride: Pointe Coupée*, p. 72-74; Calhoun, Nancy Harris; Calhoun, James; Kampe, Helen Keer, eds., *Plantation Homes of Louisiana*, Gretna, Pelican Publishing Company, 1984, p. 90-91; McCoy, Mecca D., *Vignettes of Louisiana History: Sketches and Text by Louisiana Pen Women*, Baton Rouge, Claitor's Publishing Division, 1967, p. 152; Malone, Paul (Photography), Malone, Lee (Text), *Louisiana Plantation Homes, A Return to Splendor*, Gretna, Pelican Publishing Company, 1985, p. 114.

²⁶ Malone, Paul; Malone, Lee, *Louisiana Plantation Homes...*, p. 114.



GENEALOGY OF VIRGINIE TRAHAN DE TERNANT PARLANGE

- I. Nicolas Trahan, b. in France, of the parish of Montreuil-Belley, Maine-et-Loire, France; m. Renée Desloges, b. in France, of the same parish.
 - A. Guillaume Trahan
- II. Guillaume Trahan, Sr., b. 1611 in Saint-Germain de Bourgeuil, Indre-et-Loire, France; arrived in Port Royal, Acadia from France in 1636 with his wife and two children and a valet; was a *maréchal de trenchant* by trade; m. (1) About 1628 in France Françoise Charbonneau; m. (2) About 1666 Madeleine Brun, b. 1645 in LaChaussée, region of Loudun, France, d/o Vicent Brun and Marie Renée Brot—after Guillaume's death Madeleine m. Pierre Bézier dit Touin dit Larivière; Guillaume d. about 1682.

Children of Guillaume Trahan and Françoise Charbonneau

 - A. Jeanne Trahan b. in 1629 in France; m. Jacques Bourgeois in Acadia
 - B. _____ (name unknown), b. France, d. Acadia

Children of Guillaume Trahan and Madeleine Brun

 - A. Guillaume Trahan, Jr., b. 1667, Port Royal, Acadia; m. about 1690, Jacqueline (Jacquette) Benoit
 - B. Jean-Charles Trahan, b. 1668 Port Royale, Acadia; m. about 1692 Marie Boudrot
 - C. Alexandre Trahan, b. 1670 Port Royal, Acadia; m. about 1689 Marie Pellerin
 - D. Marie Trahan, b. 1672 Port Royal, Acadia; m. about 1698 Jean Doiron of Pisiguit, Acadia
 - E. Jeanne Trahan, b. 1674 Port Royal, Acadia; m. about 1692 Pierre Vincent
 - F. Madeleine Trahan, b. 1677 Port Royal, Acadia; m. about 1694 Jacques Léger dit Larosette
- III. Guillaume Trahan, Jr., b. 1667 Port Royal, Acadia; d. 1755 in Parish of l'Assomption, Pisiguit, Acadia (Windsor, Nova Scotia) where he had settled; m. Jacqueline (Jacquette) Benoit, b. 1673, d/o Martin Benoit and Marie Chaussegren, widow of Michel de Forest of Port Royal
 - A. Angélique Trahan, b. 1692
 - B. Anne Trahan, b. 1694; m. May 23, 1712 Antoine Prince at Grand Pré
 - C. Pierre Trahan, b. 1696; m. Sept. 30, 1716 Madeleine Comeau at l'Assomption de Pisiguit
 - D. Jean Trahan, b. 1698; m. about 1720 Marie-Charlotte Comeau at l'Assomption de Pisiguit
 - E. Joseph Trahan, b. 1700; m. Nov. 5, 1731 Marie Blanchard at Grand Pré
 - F. Francois Trahan, b. 1702; m. about 1730 Angélique Melançon at Grand Pré
 - G. Charles Trahan, b. about 1704; m (1) Oct. 1725 Anne-Marie Hébert; m. (2) 1758 Françoise Thériot at Falmouth, England
 - H. Marie Trahan, b. about 1706
 - I. Marie-Joseph Trahan, b. 1711; m. (?) Honoré LeBlanc
- IV. Pierre Trahan, Sr., b. 1696 in Pisiguit, Acadie (Windsor, Nova Scotia); Deported to Liverpool, England; Went to Belle-Ile-en-Mer, France in 1767; m. Sept. 30, 1716 Madeleine Comeau, b. 1697 Port Royal, d/o Jean Comeau and Françoise Hébert of Port Royal
 - A. Bruno Trahan, b. 1719; m. Oct. 1740 Marguerite Landry
 - B. Marie-Joséph Trahan, b. 1721; m. (?), Philippe Melanson
 - C. Pierre Trahan, Jr., b. 1723; m. (1) about 1745 Marguerite LeBlanc in Grand Pré; m. (2) February 1758 Elizabeth Darois at Liverpool, England
 - D. Madeleine Trahan, b. 1725; m. about 1750 Alexis Brault
 - E. Charles Trahan, b. 1727; m. about 1748 Brigitte Landry
 - F. Francois-Casteigne Trahan, b. 1728
 - G. Marguerite Trahan, b. 1731; m. Aug. 2, 1750 Joseph LeBlanc at Grand Pré

- H. Joachim Trahan, b. 1735; m. (1) about 1754 Marguerite Landry at Grand Pré; m. (2) Oct. 14, 1759 Marie Duon at Liverpool, England
- V. Joachim Trahan, b. 1735 at Pisiguit, Acadie; was in Belle-Isle-en-Mer, France, 1766-1785; Arrived in Louisiana on the "Saint Remi" in 1785; m. (1) about 1754 at Grand Pré, Marguerite Landry, d/o Germain Landry and Anne LeBlanc; m. (2) Oct. 14, 1759 in Liverpool, England, Marie Magdeleine Duon of Acadie, b. 1740 at Grand Pré, d/o Jean-Baptiste Duon and Madeleine Vincent
Children of Joachim Trahan and Marguerite Landry
A. Marie-Blanche Trahan, b. 1755
Children of Joachim Trahan and Marie Magdeleine Duon
A. Joseph Trahan, b. 1760
B. Simon Trahan, b. 1762
C. Anne-Périnne Trahan, b. 1764
D. Cécile-Lauline Trahan, b. 1766
E. Augustin-François Trahan, b. 1767; m. July 20, 1793, Angela Fostin
F. Marie-Félicité Trahan, b. 1770
G. Marie Catherine Trahan, b. 1773; m. April 24, 1793, at St. Martinville, Claude Broussard
H. Jean-Marie Trahan, b. 1775; m. Aug. 2, 1796, Isabelle Duon
I. Marie-Victoire Trahan, b. 1781
J. Marie-Vincente Trahan, b. 1784
- VI. Augustin-François (Auguste) Trahan, b. 1767 Belle Isle-en-Mer, France; d. Dec. 6, 1800 in St. Martin parish; m. July 20, 1793 in St. Martinville, Louisiana, Angèle (Marie Ange, Anne, Marie Angélique, Marie Angela) Fostin, bt. May 5, 1776; m. (2) June 30, 1802 François Labauve; d. Sept. 16, 1840; d/o Jacques Fostin and (Marie) Françoise Trahan
A. Jacques Trahan, b. Mar. 28, 1797
B. Joseph Lufroy Trahan, b. About 1797 (?Mar. 28, 1797) Note: May have been a twin of Jacques, who is never heard of after. Another theory is that Jacques was a misnomer for Joseph Lufroy.
- VII. Joseph Lufroy Trahan, b. About 1797 (?Mar. 28, 1797); d. at age of 26 years (succ. dated May 1, 1823); m. Sept. 15, 1817, Julie Ardoin (Hardouin), b. 1797 (see death record); d. April 8, 1821, age 30 years; d/o Etienne Ardoin and Marie Anne Recuron (Lecuron).
A. Marie Virginie Trahan, b. Aug. 16 1818; d. Nov. 7, 1887, age 69 years; m. twice, see below
B. Marie Erphyle Trahan, b. Jan. 19, 1820; m. Sept. 20, 1838 Savinien Robillard, s/o Pierre Robillard and Adelaide Saison; married at the home of Vincent Ternan, wit. . Vincent Ternan; Alexandre Chitz, Auguste LeCoq, Joseph Chitz, Auguste Perrier, Ch. Poydras
C. Amelina (Umelina) Trahan, b. Aug. 14, 1823 (about 4 mths. after father's death); d. Aug. 30, 1825; age 21/2 yrs.
- VIII. Marie Virginie Trahan, b. Aug. 16, 1818, in that part of St. Martin Parish which on Jan. 17, 1823 became Lafayette Parish; d. nov. 7, 1887, age 69 years, buried Nov. 8, 1887 in St. Mary Church cemetery at New Roads in Pointe Coupée Parish; m. (1) Sept. 9, 1835 Claude Vincent de Ternant, III, b. Nov. 18, 1786, bt. Dec. 31, 1786 (Sponsors: Jean Baptiste LaCour, the Grandfather, and Marguerite LaCour), s/o Claude Vincent de Ternant, Jr., and Marie Constance Lacour; d. June 10, 1842, buried June 11, 1842; m. (2) Charles Parlangue, Sr., a French colonel, in Paris, France.
Children of Marie Virginie Trahan and Claude Vincent de Ternant, III

- A. Claude Vincent Marius de Ternant, b. May 14, 1836; d. Jan. 14, 1861; buried Jan. 16, 1861 in St. Francis Church cemetery in New Roads, Louisiana
- B. Henri de Ternant, d. at an early age on the grounds of Parlange
- C. Julie de Ternant, d. on wedding night at Parlange
- D. Marie Virginie de Ternant, m. Anatole P. Avegno, d. April 7, 1862
 - 1. Virginie Avegno, b. 1859, d. 1915 in France, m. Pierre Gautreau, a Parisian banker
 - 2. Louise Avegno

Children of Marie Virginie Trahan and Charles Parlange, Sr.

- A. Charles Parlange, Jr., m. Louise Denis, d/o Arthur Denis and Antoinette de Beauvais de Cuir
 - 1. Evelyn Parlange, m. _____ Allen
 - 2. Walter Charles Parlange, Sr., d. Feb. 14, 1968, age 82; m. Paule Brierre, d. Mar. 5, 1981, age 91
 - a. Walter Charles Parlange, Jr., m. Lucy Brandon of Mississippi who spent much of her childhood at Arcole Plantation
 - (1) Walter Charles Parlange, III
 - (2) Brandon Parlange
 - (3) Angèle Parlange
 - 3. Lillian Parlange, m. _____ Lee

GENEALOGY OF THE DE TERNANT FAMILY

- I. Claude [Vincent de] Ternant, [Marquis], b. France; d. 1757; m. Marguerite Guillard (Gillan), b. France
- II. Claude [Vincent de] Ternant, Jr., b. Jan. 22, 1757 in Ambilers (Damvillers sur Meuse), Diocese of Verdun, Province of Lorraine, Department of Metz, France; d. June 10, 1842 in Pointe Coupée Parish, Louisiana; m. Aug. 17, 1784 Marie Constance LaCour, b. Aug. 20, 1766, d. Nov. 12, 1837, minor d/o Jean Baptiste LaCour and Martin Anne Leonard. Witnesses to marriage: Jean Baptiste Tounoir and Joseph Decuir
 - A. Marie Basille [de] Ternant, b. May 10, 1785, bt. July 31, 1785 (sponsors Julien Poydras and Marie Anne Leonard); d. Jan. 20, 1830, succ. dated May 18, 1830, Frank. Ct. Hse.: Succ. #187; m. (1) May 8, 1799 Gabriel Fuselier, Jr., s/o Gabriel Fuselier [de la Claire] and Helena Soilleau, witnesses: Joseph Decuir and Anthonio Decuir; m. (2) Dec. 30, 1822 Gerard Chretien of Opelousas, b. April 30, 1785, s/o Joseph Chretien and Magdeleine Sonnier.
 - B. Claude [Vincent de] Ternant, III, b. Nov. 18, 1786, bt. Dec. 31, 1786 (See III below).
 - C. Serville [Sainville de] Ternant, b. Jan. 19, 1788, bt. Mar. 26, 1788, Sponsors: Dufrol Lacour and Marie Lacour, widow of Baron; buried Dec. 25, 1820.
- III. Claude Vincent [de] Ternant, III, b. Nov. 18, 1786 in Pointe Coupée Parish, bt. Dec. 31, 1786, sponsors: Jean Baptiste Lacour, the Grandfather, and Marguerite Lacour; d. June 10, 1842 in his bed at Parlange, buried June 11, 1842 in the St. Francis Church cemetery in New Roads; m. (1) Dorothée LeGros, b. Nov. 1, 1791, d/o Jean LeGros and Marianne Recuron, d. May 16, 1835, buried May 17, 1835 (there were no children of this marriage); m. (2) Sept. 9, 1835, Marie Virginie Trahan who was 17 years old, d/o Joseph Lufroy Trahan and Julie Ardoin, granddaughter of Etienne Ardoin of Detroit and Marie Ana Recuron, b. Aug. 16, 1818

in that part of St. Martin Parish which became Lafayette Parish on January 17, 1823, d. Nov. 7, 1887 and was buried Nov. 8, 1887 in St. Mary Church Cemetery in New Roads, Louisiana.
Children of Claude Vincent [de] Ternant, III, and Marie Virginie Trahan

- A. Claude Vincent Marius [de] Ternant, b. May 14, 1836; d. Jan. 14, 1861, buried Jan. 16, 1861 in St. Francis Church cemetery in New Roads
- B. Henri [de] Ternant, d. at an early age on the grounds at Parlange
- C. Julie [de] Ternant, d. on wedding night at Parlange
- D. Marie Virginie [de] Ternant, m. Anatole P. Avegno, d. April 7, 1862
 1. Virginie "Mimi" Avegno, b. 1859 in Louisiana, d. 1915 in France; m. Pierre Gautreau, a Parisien banker
 2. Louise Avegno

Note: The de Ternant family was known by this name in France. The Louisiana church records do not indicate the "de".

The only person bearing the de Ternant designation in Louisiana that the author was able to find was the Sub-Lieutenant Terrisse de Ternant who was listed in a January 21, 1721 "List of Officers Who Are to Command the Twenty-five Companies of Infantry which the Company [of the West] Maintains in Louisiana." He had returned to France. On October 21, 1723 one "Terisse", a Sub-Lieutenant, was stationed at the Wabash Post. (Source: Conrad, Glenn R., *The First Families of Louisiana*. Baton Rouge, Claitor's Publishing Division, 1970. Vol. 1, p. 146, 158).



QUERY

I would like to correspond with anyone having knowledge of John Preston Gillespie of Pennsylvania, who moved to north Louisiana early in life and died in 1855 from yellow fever. He was married to Therese Chymidas (or Thymidas). They were the parents of five children, of whom I know only one son, John Gillespie, my maternal great-grandfather, who was born January 1, 1856.

Mr. William Henry Perrin in his *Southwest Louisiana Historical and Biographical*, states that John (the son) was reared in his native parish and received his education from the Jesuit College of New Orleans. This was prior to 1875, because when he was nineteen years old he was farming in St. Martin Parish. On December 20, 1881, he married Marie Amelia (Aimee) Melancon of St. Martin Parish and they were the parents of two daughters, Marie Rose and Marie Therese, my grandmother, who married Jules Theriot on September 26, 1899.

Any information on John Preston Gillespie, his wife Therese Chymidas, the son John, or any of his four siblings, would be appreciated. One story is that John Preston came from Ireland but no documentation has been found yet.

Anyone having information about this family, please contact Mona Russo, 134 Joe Mouton Road, St. Martinville, LA 70582.

A DOCUMENT FOR EARLY NEW IBERIA HISTORY

*Translated by
Winston De Ville, F. A. S. G.*

Translator's note: The following two-page document from Attakapas Post, written in French, is found among the St. Landry Parish Documents, Louisiana State Archives, and microfilmed on that series' roll number 8. As the Archives did not calendar the records prior to filming, there is no additional retrieval reference.

The text given here appears on one page, and on the verso is this note, apparently of later date, in English: "Louis De Blanc for Romero's." That family is no where named in the document. After the Louisiana Purchase, the federal land office for "Western Louisiana" was at Opelousas - which explains where the document is in this archives - and the oblique reference probably figured in one or more land-claims by the Romero family.

We have added punctuations to the text:

[1800]

[Before] *Don Louis Charles De Blanc*, Captain of the infantry of the King's Armies, Civil and Military Commandant of the Post of Attakapas and Dependances:

Considering . . . the Spanish families residing at New Iberia and on the *Lac dit des Flamands*, and [that they] were placed on different portions of land (by order of the King) for having come from Spain expressly to form establishments in this colony, and that it is stated in the contract of His Majesty with the said families registered with the *gouvernement [sic] general* of this Province and that *Mr. Don Nicolas Forstall*, heretofore commandant of New Iberia, did not return to the said families the official surveys made by the deceased Barwick [*sic*], then certified surveyor of the said New Iberia, therefore we authorized the [current] surveyor of that post to put [the families] in peaceful and legal possession of [the surveys] and to deliver [to the families] their titles, conforming to the intentions of the government. [Signed] at Attakapas, 30 January 1800.

Louis De Blanc





ACADIAN CHRISTIAN NAMES



by
Pearl Mary Segura



Acadian Christian names were strongly influenced in the early days by the fact that the Acadians were very family oriented and deeply religious. That they held the Holy Family in great reverence is evidenced by the preponderance of males named Joseph and females named Marie, either singly or in compound names such as Joseph Neuville and Marie Victoire. Another popular name was Anne which honored the mother of the Blessed Virgin. Sometimes Marie's name was coupled with a masculine name such as Jean-Marie. Other religious names included saint names such as St. Aubin and contrived names such as Donadieu (Gift of God). The names of children who had died in infancy were often given to brothers or sisters who immediately followed them.

The use of the names of parents and other relatives with the same surnames gave rise to nicknames to offset the confusion. For many years these nicknames were listed in the Breaux Bridge, Louisiana telephone book, a practice which has been discontinued.

Another characteristic is found in the use of *dît* names: René *dît* le p'tit René, Jean *dît* Anselme, Hyppolite *dît* Paul.

A most interesting name to be found among the descendants of both Joseph Broussard *dît* Beausoleil and Alexandre Broussard *dît* Beausoleil is that of Don Louis. The Don in the name is derived from the Spanish title *Don*, meaning Sir or Mr. It was probably first used by the Broussards in deference to Don Luis de Unzaga, Spanish governor of Louisiana from 1769 to 1777, shortly after the arrival of the Acadians in Louisiana. The earliest recorded name of Don Louis Broussard is in 1782 when one of that name registered his cattle brand C in the Saint Martin Parish Cattle Brands, Book A, p. 73.

Classical Greek, Roman and Scandinavian names were often used: Theophile (Theophiles), Césaire (Caesar), Démosthène (Demosthenes), Aristide (Aristades), Olympe (Olympus), Odin.

Mozart is an example of the name of a musical celebrity which lends itself to the oft noted musicality of acadian Christian names.

The following is a list of some Acadian feminine derivatives of masculine Acadian names

Adolphe - Adolphine

Adrien - Adrienne

Aladin - Aladine

Albert - Albertine

Alexandre - Alexandrine

Alphonse - Alphonsine, Alphonsia

Amand - Amanda

Anasta - Anastasie

Anatole - Anatolie

André - Andrée

Ange - Angelle, Angela, Angelica, Angelina, Angelique

Antoine - Antoinette

Amelien - Armelize

Auguste - Augusta

Augustin - Augustine

Aurelie - Aurelia

Aurelien - Aureline

Aurelius - Aurelia

Bazile - Bazilia

Bernard - Bernardine

Célestin - Celestine, Celeste

Charles - Charlotte

Christophe - Christine

Clair - Claire

Claude - Claudette, Claudine	Laurent - Laurence
Clément - Clémentine, Clémance	Léon - Léontine
Cléon - Cléonise	Louis - Louise, Louisa
Constant - Constance, Constancia	Luc - Lucie
Daniel - Danielle	Marcel - Marcelle, Marcellite, Marcelienne
Delphin - Delphine	Marcellin - Marceline
Denis - Denise	Marin - Marine
Désiré - Désirée, Désira	Martin - Martina
Dupré - Dupréa	Michael - Michaela
Edmond - Edmonia	Michel - Michelle
Élisée - Élise, Élis	Nicolas - Nicole
Éloy - Éloise	Noël - Noëlle
Émile - Émilie	Octa - Octavine
Émilien - Émilienne	Octave - Octavie
Éraste - Érasie	Odilon - Odile
Eugène - Eugénie	Olivier - Oliva, Olive
Fédor - Fédora	Onésime - Onésima, Onésia
Féicien - Félicie	Ophé - Ophélia
Félix - Félice, Félicia	Oré - Oréa
François - Françoise	Paul - Paula
Gabriel - Gabrielle	Paulin - Pauline
Germain - Germaine	René - Renée
Henri - Henriette	Rosair - Rosa, Rosalie
Honoré - Honora, Honorine	Rosémond - Rose
Hubert - Huberta	Sébastien - Sébastienne
Irène - Irène	Séraphin - Séraphine
Jacques - Jacqueline	Simon - Simone
Jean - Jeanne	Sylvain - Sylvanie, Sylvie
Joseph - Joséphine, Josette, Josèphe	Ursule - Ursula
Jules - Juliette, Julie	Valérin - Valérie
Julien - Julienne	Valéry - Valérie
Julius - Julia, Juliana	Victor - Victorine
Justin - Justine	



MEANDERING THROUGH BAYOU TECHE CEMETERIES

by
Lionel J. Bienvenu, Sr.

On All Saints' Day, 1987, my family and I visited six cemeteries along the west bank of Bayou Teche, decorating our family graves, while at the same time searching for military burials to augment our Graves Registration Project for Jackson Barracks and the Louisiana Military District.

We started our tour at the Jeanerette Cemetery, checking graves of Hébert, Legnon, LeJeune and William Collins families; my wife's kin people. Pat's father was William Thomas Collins of Mississippi and her mother is Rena Legnon of Jeanerette. Her maternal grandparents were Legnons and Heberts.

The cemetery was preponderantly Hebert burials, and it occurred to me that they must include the descendants of Octave, Jean de la Croix and Jean Louis Hébert.

The Legnons are descended from Théodore Laodice, Joseph Derrville and Darius, originally from Canada.

We also found many Bonins, perhaps descended from Moise, Marie Estelle, Jean-Louis, Antoine, François, and Ulgère.

Some of the descendants of Joseph Guilbeau *dît* l'Officier also lie here. Likewise, the grandchildren of Joseph Broussard, *dît* Beau Soleil and their children and grandchildren are nearby. The families of François and Anastasie Guilbeau; Jean and Magdeleine Broussard also rest in the area. The descendants of Joseph Carlin *né* Carlini of Italy were found here as well as François and Thérèse Carlin.

In New Iberia, we found Pat's Spanish kin; the descendants of Antonio Villa Toro, Ignace Viatora, Gertrude del Prados, Gonzalo del Prados, Julie Romero, Joseph and Michel Romero.

In Opelousas, we found Bouttes and Thompsons. Captain Jack Thompson led a troop of cavalry from Opelousas to the Battle of New Orleans in 1814. He had been a militia colonel since 1808.

The great men of Opelousas are all buried in the St. Landry Cemetery, donated to the church around 1790 by Michel Prudhomme, a native of France. Jacques Dupré, speaker of the state house, Louallier, General Garrigues de Flaujeac and Jacques Courtableau all lie nearby.

In the St. Landry Cemetery, we were looking for the graves of the Bienvenu and Pavy families, my mother's kin.

We found the graves of Lionel Bienvenu I and his wife, Louise Jagou, and those of Lionel Bienvenu II, and A. Veazie Pavy and his sisters, Evelyn, and Yvonne Pavy Weiss.

We were unable to find the graves of the Jagou family in Opelousas; Louise's mother and sister and her brother, Oscar Jagou.

Likewise, we had no luck in the Lafayette Jewish Cemetery finding Rosa Jagou, her husband, Jacques, and their young daughter, Rosemary.

We finally concluded our family meanderings in the Protestant Cemetery in Opelousas, on the Old Port Barré Road.

My mother's aunt, Carrie Martin Tillotson, lies here with her husband, Frank, and their daughter, Myra.

The most interesting tomb of all in the family . . . is empty. It belonged to my mother's grandfather, Edward M. Martin, a native of Canada. He joined the Union Army when the Civil War broke out. His entire company of the 76th Illinois Regiment were young French boys from Canada.

They went through the entire seige of Vicksburg, where young Martin was promoted to first sergeant. After campaigns in Louisiana and at Galveston, Texas, Martin received a battlefield commission and ended his career as a captain, USA.

Some years after the war, Ed Martin married Fannie Harper of Ohio, and he returned to Louisiana, to make his home. He chose Baldwin, Louisiana, in which to settle because his good friend, John Baldwin, was putting a railroad through the Bayou Teche country. Baldwin lived in Baldwin and Martin's old commander, General Bussey, lived in Jeanerette. The family visited the Busseys every weekend.

The Martins finally moved to Opelousas to live with his daughter Carrie Tillotson. He died there and was buried in the Protestant cemetery. Years later, his remains were moved to Franklin, Louisiana to be near his other daughter Mary Martin Rogers and his grand-daughters, Anne Francis and Winifred, my mother's sisters.

It is getting more and more difficult to cover all of our family graves on All Saint's Day. We have ancestor tombs in the St. Louis Cathedral, St. Louis No. 1 and No. 2, the St. Bernard Cemetery, both cemeteries in Thibodaux, in Franklin, Jeanerette, New Iberia, and two in Opelousas.

I suppose we will have to divide the responsibilities up among family members. It seems more and more probable, here in South Louisiana that all of us are indeed cousins.

Ed's note: Anyone wishing to contact the author may do so by writing to him at Office of the Adjutant General, HQS Building, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, LA 70146



WORDS TO LIVE BY

by
Mary Alice Fontenot

Words of a famous man, spoken more than seventy years ago, continue to be meaningful to a Crowley resident.

Those "words to live by" came from the world-famous black educator, Booker T. Washington, when he visited Crowley on April 14, 1915.¹

Jeanette Ross May was 13 years old when she listened to Dr. Washington's speech. Her father, Rev. H. C. Ross, was master of ceremonies for the official program, which was presented in Duson Park in west Crowley. Jeanette herself was on the entertainment program, playing a piano duet.

"I think I was nervous, at least a little", she said. "But I do remember how happy I was to be in the presence of such a great man."

Mrs. May described Dr. Washington as a man of short stature, light in color, with strong features.

"I remember that he said: 'The world doesn't owe you anything; we have to make our own way. Work is honorable—honest work—you must earn whatever comes to you, and not look for something to be handed to you.'"

The distinguished visitor was accompanied to Crowley by a number of prominent black educators. The mission to Louisiana was to study conditions among black people and to work for a better relationship between the races. Crowley was the only small town included on the tour.²

Elaborate preparations had been made for Dr. Washington's visit to Crowley. A speaker's stand was erected in the park, a banquet meal prepared by the home economics department of the Ross school (where Jeanette's father was principal), and committees named for all activities.

"It was a beautiful Spring day", Mrs. May remembers. "A large crowd of people met Dr. Washington's delegation at the train station, and he was escorted to the school for lunch. Afterwards, when the program took place in the park, thousands of people stood around to hear."

Dr. Washington spent four hours in Crowley, from train arrival time shortly after noon, until five o'clock, when he was escorted back to the train depot. Jeanette May's father was largely instrumental in getting Dr. Washington to come to Crowley.



¹ Crowley Daily Signal, February 25, 1915.

² *Ibid*, April 9, 14, 1915.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF JEAN BERARD*

July 11, 1817

*Translated by
Tamara D. McGinnis*

Last will and testament of Jean Berard, before me, Paul Briant, judge in St. Martin Parish, in the county of Attakapas in the state of Louisiana, and in the presence of Misters Ramsom Eastin, Louis Lingois and Louis Dusouchet, the three of which are acting as required witnesses and live in the aforementioned St. Martin Parish.

Here present, Mr. Jean Berard, Sr., inhabitant and landowner in the aforementioned parish, appearing to the said witnesses and judge to be of sound mind and body, had dictated his last will and testament to the said judge, in the presence of these said witnesses as follows:

In order to avoid any contestations between my wife, my children, and my grandchildren concerning the division of my goods following my decease, and in order to save them any fees that might be involved in a settlement by the state, I have divided my goods among them as the following indicates.

First, I will present a list bearing the names of my wife, children, and grandchildren:

- (1) Anne Broussard, my wife
- (2) Christine Berard, my daughter, wife of Mr. Agricole Fusillier
- (3) Baptiste Berard, my son
- (4) Charles Fagot, Godfrey Fagot, Rosemond Fagot, Eusebe Fagot, Aglae Fagot, Constance Fagot, Azema Fagot, these seven being the children of the deceased Adélaïde Berard, my daughter, and thus my grandchildren.
- (5) Hortense Berard, (Sic) Berard, Achille Berard and Camille Berard, these four children being the children of the deceased Achille Berard, my son, and thus my grandchildren.

Inasmuch as half of all of my goods belong to my said wife, having earned and accumulated them through common effort, she will receive the following items, all of which appear, along with an appraisal, on an official inventory executed by Judge Paul Briand, of this parish, the sixth day of the present month of July of this present year (p. 2) of Eighteen hundred and seventeen.

A detailed account of the items (accompanied by an appraisal) of which possession will revert to my wife follows:

- 1) The farm on which we presently reside-located in St. Martin Parish and consisting of a tract of land ten arpents wide on the right bank of the Bayou Teche, and from 40-50 arpents deep, and all buildings and/or constructions thereon. (The possession of all of the 500 approximate arpents will revert to my wife, excluding land which I have sold to various individuals. This tract of

* St. Martin Parish Estate 270.

land, bound on one side by St. Martinville and on the other by the inheritors of the deceased Mr. Louis DeLahoussaye, has an area of about nine square arpents; Appraisal: \$7,000

- 2) A mulatto named Phillipe (60 years old); Appraisal: \$400
- 3) A mulatto named Lubin (38 yrs.); Appraisal: \$1,000
- 4) A slave named Martin (18 yrs.); Appraisal: \$1,200
- 5) A mulatto named Henry (13 yrs.); Appraisal: \$800
- 6) A *griffe* named Jolivette (12 yrs.); Appraisal: \$800
- 7) A *griffone* names Félicité (18 yrs.); and her daughter Sophie (about one year); Appraisal: \$1,400
- 8) A slave-woman named Mancé (21 yrs.); Appraisal: \$1,200
- 9) A *griffone* names Thérèse (14 yrs.); Appraisal: \$700
- 10) A mulatto named Victoire (11 yrs); Appraisal: \$600
- 11) On cabriolet (light carriage) with accompanying harnesses and one horse; Appraisal: \$400
- 12) All kitchen equipment, utensils and dishes in the house; Appraisal: \$62
- 13) All agricultural implements, tools and wagons that we presently possess; Appraisal: \$220
- 14) 450 bottles; Appraisal: \$45
- 15) 10 demijohns; Appraisal: \$15
- 16) 6 pairs of plowing oxen; Appraisal: \$150
- 17) 100 head of horned cattle which should multiply; Appraisal: \$900
- 18) 5 undomesticated horses; Appraisal: \$150
- 19) One domesticated horse; Appraisal: \$30

Total estimated value of one half of all of my goods, which will revert to my wife: Seventeen thousand, one hundred and two (17,102) dollars.

In light of the fact that I reserve the right to dispose of one fifth of my estate as I see fit and to whom I deem worthy, consequently, due to the *tendre amitié* that I have for my wife Anne Broussard, I leave and bequeath to her, in all property rights, this portion. A detailed list follows.

- 1) A slave-woman named Rasine (28 yrs.) and her four children Jean Baptiste, Josephine, Angélique and Louise; Appraisal: \$2,500
- 2) All furniture and table and bed linens; Appraisal: \$781
- 3) 17 place settings of silverware and 3 large silver serving spoons; Appraisal: \$150

Total value of items appearing in these three articles which I leave and bequeath to my wife: Three thousand four hundred and thirty one (3,431) dollar.

I leave and bequeath in all property rights to Christine Berard, my daughter and the wife of Agricole Fusilier, the following list of items:

- 1) A slave named Augustine (20 or 21 yrs.); Appraisal: 1,200 *piastres*.
- 2) A slave named Toussaint (26 yrs.); Appraisal: 1,200 *piastres*.
- 3) A tract of land $6 \frac{2}{3}$ arpents wide and 40 arpents deep (being a third of a tract of land of 20 arpents); Appraisal: 1,000 *piastres*.
- 4) 10 demijohns; Appraisal: 15 *piastres*.
- 5) 135 dollars in hard cash or in bank bills.

Total of Christine Berard-Fusillier's portion of my estate: Three thousand five hundred and fifty (3,550) dollars.

I leave and bequeath, in all property rights, the following, to my son Baptiste Berard:

- 1) A slave named Colas (22 yrs.); Appraisal: \$1,200
- 2) A slave named Etienne (14 yrs.); Appraisal: \$800
- 3) A slave named Tha (65 yrs.); Appraisal: \$100 (p. 7)
- 4) A slave-woman named Marianne (50 yrs.); Appraisal: \$100
- 5) A tract of land twelve arpents wide and forty arpents deep; Appraisal: \$600
- 6) A tract of land five arpents wide and forty arpents deep; Appraisal: \$750

Total value of the portion of my estate which will revert to my son, Baptiste Berard: Three thousand five hundred and fifty (3,550) dollars

I leave and bequeath, in all property rights, conjointly to the seven children of my deceased daughter, Adelaide Berard, the following items:

- 1) A slave-woman named Pelagie (45 yrs.) with her twins named Jean-Francois and Ambroise (8 or 9 yrs.); Appraisal: \$1,600 (p. 8)
- 2) A slave-girl named Manon (12 yrs.); Appraisal: \$600
- 3) A tract of land six and two thirds arpents wide and forty arpents deep; Appraisal: \$1,000
- 4) Three horses; Appraisal: \$90
- 5) 300 bottles; Appraisal: \$30
- 6) 230 dollars in hard cash or in bank bills.

Total portion of the inheritance of the children of my deceased daughter, Adelaide Berard: Three thousand five hundred and fifty (3,550) dollars.

I request that the inheritance of my seven grandchildren be placed in the hands of my son in law, Agricole Fusillier. And I request that, as a last conveyance (p. 9) of his affection and respect for the father of his wife, he act as guardian, overseeing the equal and fair distribution (according to the law) of my goods among the children as they reach an age of majority. That is my will.

I leave and bequeath, in all property rights, to the four children of my deceased son, Achille Berard, the following items:

- 1) A slave-girl named Louise (18 yrs.); Appraisal: \$1,200
- 2) A slave named Beros (50 yrs.); Appraisal: \$500
- 3) A slave-child named Henrietta (8 yrs.); Appraisal: \$500
- 4) A tract of land six and two-thirds arpents wide and forty arpents deep; Appraisal: \$1,000 (p. 10)
- 5) 4 Sheeps; Appraisal: \$48
- 6) 1 horse; Appraisal: \$30
- 7) 122 dollars in hard cash or in bank bills.

Total of the items of the inheritance of the four children of my deceased son, Achille Berard: Three thousand five hundred and fifty (3,550) dollars.

I revoke all previous wills and codicils that I may have made prior to this date on which I express my last wishes.

This last will and testament was dictated as such by the testator to the undersigned judge, who wrote it exactly as dictated and subsequently read it to the testator. Approval of the will's execution was declared by the testator. All occurred in the presence of the undersigned witnesses with no interruptions or diversions of any kind.

Done and concluded in St. Martin Parish, Attakapas county in the state of Louisiana, in the home of the testator, in the year eighteen hundred seventeen, the eleventh day of the month of July, at five o'clock (p. 11) p. m. Signed by the testator, witnesses and judge following a complete reading of the will.

Witnesses: Ramson Eastin
Louis Lingois
Louis Dusouchet

Signed, Jean Berard
Paul Briant, Parish, Judge

AN ADDENDUM TO "SHERIFF SUBINGER MURDER"

by
*Elizabeth Ludwick Zervas**

(Ed's note: George Mortimer Stubinger was the son of Dr. Henry Stubinger of Canada and his wife Martha Cecil of Maryland. The Stubinger family removed to New Iberia in the early 1840s, son George was a youngster when the family moved to Louisiana, but his four sisters were born in New Iberia. In the 1850s Dr. & Mrs Stubinger built the home that long stood on the corner of West Main and Jefferson sts. It was later moved to face Jefferson St. and today is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gerard B. Wattigny. George M. Stubinger was the first official sheriff of Iberia Parish after the parish was created in 1868. What follows is information about the Stubinger family that was recently submitted to the *Attakapas Gazette*.)

In his late teens, George attended the Georgia Military Institute in Marietta, Ga., where he met Selina Tunno Fraser, another Episcopalian, born Nov. 22, 1836, St. Simons Island, Georgia. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he returned to Louisiana and enlisted in the La. Volunteers, June 18, 1861, Camp Moore, at the age of 19. In 1862, he was wounded, returned to Marietta and married Selina. Upon recuperating, he sold his gold watch, a family heirloom, to buy a horse to rejoin the Confederate Army in Virginia. He was later captured and imprisoned for over a year in Illinois. Their oldest child, John Couper Fraser Stubinger, was born during the war on Feb. 8, 1864.

After the war, when George was finally released, he took his wife and son back to New Iberia. It was in May of 1866, while Selina's mother, Anne Sarah Couper Fraser, and her sisters were visiting, that Anne became ill, died, and was buried Rosehill Cemetery. In the following year, George and Selina's daughter, Martha Cecil, named for his mother, was born on Sept. 13, 1867. Their other son Charles Henry was born around 1869.

After the murder of Sheriff Stubinger on November 28, 1869, Selina took her children and returned to live with her older sisters at their family home in Marietta. She died at 84 on Feb. 10, 1920, outliving two of her children.

Their son John married Julia May Goodman, and had four children: Julia May, Elizabeth Rosina (my mother), John Couper Fraser, Jr., and Eugene McAlpin. John Sr. died Feb. 17, 1910, at the age of 46 of malaria in Macon, Ga.

Their daughter Martha married a cousin, John Audley Couper, and had five children: William Audley, Selina Fraser, George Mortimer, Margaret Maxwell, and Helen Josephine. Martha died at 34 on Nov. 23, 1901.

The youngest son of George and Selina, Charles Henry, married Frances Goodman, a sister of his brother's wife, and they had three children, Frances, Annie, and Jack. They moved to Alabama and the families grew apart. Unless the son Jack also had a son, the name of Stubinger has died out since there were no male Stubinger grandchildren on John's side.

* (Ed's note: "Sheriff Stubinger Murder" appeared in the *Attakapas Gazette*, XIV, no. 1, p. 43. Mrs. Zervas is the great granddaughter of George Mortimer Stubinger. She resides in California.)

Tombstone Inscriptions in the Lafayette Protestant Cemetery

*compiled by
Carl A. Brasseaux and Glenn R. Conrad**



Lottie Mielly Aguillard
Aug. 9, 1896
Nov. 22, 1955

Louis E. Aguillard
Mar. 14, 1897
Nov. 25, 1956

In Memory of
A. W. Aiton
son of
Hiram and Rachel Aiton
20th of March 1846
in the 29th year of his life

George Albarado
Nov. 6, 1891
Dec. 23, 1972

Mrs. George Albarado
Née Bertha Lee Roberts
Sept. 10, 1893
Dec. 9, 1973

Archibald Alexander, Jr.
April 13, 1877
Nov. 17, 1953

J. B. Albright
Texas
WOJG 432 Engr. Const. Bn
World War II
Sept. 27, 1920-Feb. 24, 1969

A. E. Allingham
15 Co., 4th Regt., A-S-M
born Jan. 28, 1897
died Le Mans, France
Feb. 6, 1919

Dorothy D. Allingham
Sept. 25, 1902
Nov. 30, 1976

Henry Blanks Allingham
1882-1928

John T. Allingham
born Oct. 4, 1857
died Mar. 11, 1932

Nellie M. Allingham
Nov. 8, 1867-Nov. 18, 1969

Richard Phelps Allis
May 31, 1946
Jan. 4, 1947

Callie D. Alpha
1877-1964

Charles P. Alpha
1846-1891

Cordelia Alpha
Cotter May
1870-1918

Elizabeth O'Bryan Alpha
1890-1976

Leo A. Alpha
1887-1946

Lilly B. Alpha
wife of Robert Richard
1872-1895

Nella J. Alpha
wife of
John W. Werner
1874-1957

Nona M. Alpha
1883-1958

Sidney L. Alpha
1885-1945

*The inscriptions were compiled in 1983.

John Adam Anders
husband of
Eliza Quintilla Morgan
Oct. 6, 1884
Dec. 12, 1976

Clayton Andrews
Sept. 28, 1908
Dec. 28, 1969

Marguerite Ann Andrus
wife of Frank K. Hopkins
Oct. 13, 1873-Oct. 4, 1962

Hubert Arl
son of V. L. Roy
and Josie Sanford
born Sept. 12, 1900
died Feb. 17, 1902

George M. Armstrong, Sr.
Sept. 26, 1887
Dec. 29, 1971

Oneida P. Armstrong
May 4, 1893
Aug. 1, 1956

W. M. Armstrong
Nov. 4, 1895
Feb. 9, 1956

Myron George Arnett
1898-1967

Martha Taylor Arnold
Feb. 17, 1877
Mar. 17, 1952

Estus Ashley
Mar. 18, 1883
Sept. 27, 1930

A. E. Ashmore
1871-1944

William Arthur Atkinson
Feb. 25, 1893
May 22, 1955

Dale Davis Aucoin
Nov. 20, 1953
Feb. 19, 1973
Crashed Feb. 19, 1973

Lloyd S. Aucoin, Sr.
June 7, 1914
July 16, 1978

Rodney Wayne Aucoin
Oct. 5, 1951-Feb. 19, 1973
Crashed Feb. 19, 1973

In Loving
Memory of
Patricia H. Autrey
May 20, 1917-Mar. 13, 1975
wife of A. C. Autrey

Joseph Babb
died 1926

Mrs. Joseph Babb
died 1936

Stanley Babin
June 18, 1899-Feb. 28, 1970

Charles W. Bachert
Louisiana
CMM USNR
WWI

June 7, 1891-Jan. 1, 1965

Pauline Bain
wife of
J. B. Ducrest
1886-1931

James R. Ball
April 27, 1913-Sept. 7, 1946
Sleep on Jimmy

John Luther Ball
1875-1964

Korah Barker Ball
1881-1969

George F. Ballard, Sr.
Feb. 14, 1899
Oct. 29, 1963

Ruth Taylor Ballard
Feb. 2, 1909-Oct. 18, 1982

Elrena Hutchinson Baptist
 July 5, 1919-Aug. 28, 1980
 "Who Had Time for Others"

Mary Bradley Blake Barnhill
 Sept. 10, 1901 Lafayette
 Feb. 20, 1975 New Orleans

Clifford C. Barthe
 Mar. 26, 1886
 Dec. 26, 1952

Mrs. T. A. Barry
 Née Georgia Robicheaux
 Apr. 20, 1908
 May 21, 1957

William Fletcher Baxter
 Jan. 10, 1914
 Mar. 30, 1974

Bazin Family
 (several graves, no dates)

Adeline Beadle
 1874-1964

Cora Beadle
 June 20, 1887
 Oct. 15, 1974

Gabriel Beadle
 1862-1945

George W. Beadle
 Sept. 13, 1858
 Aug. 31, 1932

Mrs. George W. Beadle
 Née Eva Langlinais
 Feb. 18, 1863-April 9, 1963

Hubert Z. Beadle, Sr.
 Nov. 26, 1897
 April 25, 1966

Ida H. Beadle
 Oct. 20, 1919
 May 2, 1972

Mable Beadle
 Nov. 9, 1889
 Mar. 2, 1983

Miss Onesia Beadle
 1883-1978

R. W. Beadle
 Dec. 22, 1882
 Nov. 23, 1971

Mrs. R. W. Beadle
 nec Eglia Lia Duplantis
 Dec. 1, 1881-Jan. 9, 1962

Regena Beadle
 Jan. 31, 1892
 Sept. 9, 1893

Wilbur Ray Beadle
 Sgt., U. S. Army
 World War I
 Nov. 22, 1914-April 27, 1978

William Beadle
 1849-1927

Mrs. William Beadle
 Née Mary Aucoin
 1854-1944

Arista J. Begneaud
 Sept. 7, 1900
 Dec. 22, 1973

Mrs. Arista J. Begneaud
 Née Stella Richard
 Dec. 9, 1903
 Aug. 14, 1982

Mary E. Beets
 wife of S. F. Simpson
 June 14, 1829
 Sept. 22, 1901

Charles N. Bell
 Louisiana
 Tec 4 3916 Signal Srvc. Co.
 World War II
 Sept. 6, 1908-Aug. 20, 1963

Joseph Michael Belle
 (no dates)

Robert Arthur Belote, Sr.
La.
Cpl 890 Ordnance Co.
Korea

June 16, 1928-May 13, 1966

Pickens Calhoun Bennett
1874-1931

Ashton A. Beraud
born May 19, 1888
died July 30, 1910

Blessed are the Pure in Heart for they
Shall See God

Clara G. Beraud
June 12, 1863
Mar. 11, 1945

Clara Girard Beraud
wife of Dr. P. D. Beraud
born June 12, 1863
died March 11, 1945

Corinne Eva Beraud
born Sept. 13, 1886
died Nov. 7, 1886

Edwin L. Beraud
born Jan. 12, 1885
died July 1885

Maxim Amelia Beraud
Born Jan. 12, 1885
Died Jan. 16, 1932

Paul Desire Beraud
born Mar. 12, 1882
died June 23, 1887

Paul D. Beraud, II
April 9, 1892
Mar. 22, 1956

Paul D. Beraud, III
Oct. 1, 1918
Feb. 1, 1970

Chapman Walter Bertinot, Sr.
Feb. 27, 1899
Feb. 22, 1944

George M. Bienvenu
Louisiana
2d Lt. 49 Mg Bn
World War I

Dec. 10, 1893-Mar. 12, 1971

Mrs. George M. Bienvenu
Née Beulah Lynch
Feb. 11, 1897-

Edmund Frank Biglow, Jr.
July 18, 1925-Oct. 20, 1925

Annetta Ent Bingham
May 27, 1904
Oct. 2, 1965

Dwight H. Bingham
U. S. Navy
Dec. 19, 1895-Mar. 4, 1977

Anne Skipwith Biossat
Oct. 18, 1889-Jan. 8, 1957

Stephen Rushing Biossat
Oct. 16, 1889-April 9, 1919

Tom Moor Biossat
June 28, 1858
May 30, 1928

Mrs. S. I. Blake
Née Lurline Nolan
Feb. 4, 1903-Aug. 27, 1943

Thomas Nelson Blake
Oct. 15, 1858
Sept. 17, 1903

Thomas Nelson Blake, Jr.
Died September 17, 1903

Mrs. Calvin Blakely
1858-1926

Claude Blakely, Sr.
Sept. 1, 1883
June 6, 1957

Nina M. Blakely
Mar. 24, 1887-Jan. 7, 1972

Jessie Dyer Blanchard

Jan. 23, 1883

Feb. 20, 1972

Newton Crain Blanchard

Nov. 25, 1882

April 15, 1963

Thomas Dyer Blanchard

CCM U. S. Navy

World War II

1910-1976

Daniel Duncan Blue

Oct. 16, 1871

Sept. 1, 1954

Lou Scott Blue

June 4, 1931

Aug. 12, 1948

Myrtle McMillan Blue

Oct. 13, 1882-July 30, 1936

Henrietta Blunt

wife of

W. D. Beraud

born Jan. 12, 1859

died Feb. 8, 1908

Esther Kendrick Bodemuller

July 12, 1896

Oct. 8, 1964

Henry Rudolph Bodemuller

Dec. 6, 1887

Oct. 30, 1954

Jessie B. Risher Bohanon

Sept. 27, 1870

July 9, 1945

wife of Thomas E. Bohanon

Thomas E. Bohanon

Dec. 13, 1883

Dec. 19, 1945

Husband of Jessie B. Risher

Olive Hartzell Bolyard

Oct. 2, 1892

Nov. 16, 1946

Russell Howard Bolyard

July 6, 1895

Dec. 30, 1968

Carrie J. Boring

wife of

J. W. Boring

1859-1946

Carrie Marie Boring

Oct. 14, 1928-Feb. 24, 1935

Clarence W. Boring

Sept. 1, 1882-Jan. 5, 1954

Emma Boring

wife of

James Montgomery

1889-1934

J. W. Boring

1848-1921

Mack J. Bourgeois

Louisiana

Pvt. 84 Inf. 17 Div.

Dec. 23, 1934

(apparently death date)

Alma Matthews Bourque

1913-1943

Carl Bourque

Infant son of

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Bourque

1918

Katherine Cocke Bourque

Aug. 5, 1884-July 21, 1967

Richard Clay Bourque

Sept. 26, 1880-July 11, 1972

Roland Heard Bourque

1911-1945

Alma Turner Bowen

1885-1942

William F. Bowen

July 13, 1884

Feb. 4, 1974

Martin T. Bradford husband of Florence Jackson Jan. 22, 1877 Dec. 29, 1967	Isaac R. Broussard 1857-1922
Carter H. Bradley Co A 12 Va Inf. CSA	Lelia D. Broussard Jan. 5, 1908 Aug. 23, 1982
Mrs. C. H. Bradley 1844-1915	Lloyd J. Broussard Oct. 1, 1912-
Marie L. Breaux wife of Charles Webb 1872-1948	Wallace J. Broussard, Sr. Lt. Col, U. S. Army World War II Oct. 26, 1921-May 3, 1981
Birdie Brent wife of Albert W. Schaeffler Feb. 10, 1881 Jan. 2, 1954	Frank Brown Oct. 19, 1914 Aug. 7, 1953
Darwin A. Briggs, Jr. Sept. 12, 1906-Aug. 1, 1982	Laura T. Brown Dec. 11, 1884 July 3, 1968
Darwin A. Briggs Dec. 9, 1880-May 9, 1961	Dr. Andrew J. Burkett May 19, 1850 Nov. 20, 1913
Emily S. Briggs Sept. 25, 1888-July 23, 1977	Estelle Burkett Feb. 7, 1899 Jan. 10, 1902
M. L. (Molly) Briggs April 7, 1908-	Eugenia Burkett Oct. 25, 1862 Mar. 21, 1936
Auburtin J. Brouillette Mar. 22, 1890 June 26, 1947	Lura Burkett Aug. 29, 1887 June 30, 1974
Flovie Barnhill Brouillette Oct. 3, 1892-Jan. 26, 1969	Joyce Woolfolk Burks Jan. 14, 1887 Jan. 20, 1967
Alzina Broussard Sept. 27, 1896 Dec. 19, 1951	Robert Edward Burris Dec. 24, 1890 Dec. 2, 1952
Cleophas Broussard Sept. 24, 1892 April 26, 1970	Mrs. Robert Edward Burris Née Mary Mable Cantrelle June 20, 1894 July 10, 1973

In Memory of
Wlm G. Butcher
son of Thomas and (Euphorea?) Butcher
died Oct. 10, 1850
in the 17th year of his life

Alfred J. Byrd
1919-1949

George L. Byrd
1880-1947

Louise Colomb Byrd
1892-1973

G. A. Caffall
1885-1951

June Hynson Caffall
1888-1868

Basil Caffery
born Jan. 23, 1853
died May 24, 1853

Catherine Caffery
Daughter of
Chas. D. and Mary C. Caffery
Oct. 2, 1896
Jan. 31, 1908

Clifton Caffery
born April 1, 1870
died April 20, 1883

Erwin Caffery
born Sept. 18, 1861
died Dec. 25, 1862

James Parkerson Caffery
Oct. 2, 1890
July 25, 1921

Jefferson J. Caffery
January 16, 1829
November 9, 1889

Carnes
(no dates)

Wayne D. Carpenter
Pvt. U. S. Marine Corps
Vietnam
July 21, 1948-Aug. 26, 1974

William Torian Carrigan
infant son of
Mr. & Mrs. William A. Carrigan
Aug. 2, 1910
Sept. 8, 1911

Charles E. Carroll
Tennessee
Cpl. 3 sup Tn, 3 Div.
World War I
Dec. 15, 1888-Jan. 13, 1947

Elsie
wife of
Walter Carson
1892-1949

Hettie C. Carson
wife of
Huntington Lunsford
Aug. 25, 1889
Feb. 13, 1921

Walter L. Carson
Louisiana
Pvt. Co E 348 Inf. 87 Div.
World War I
Dec. 19, 1892-Nov. 9, 1954

F. Frederick Carter
born in England
April 3, 1861
died
Aug. 29, 1916

Lela Clark Carver
Oct. 5, 1885
Nov. 1, 1940

Andrew P. Cayard
1869-1935

Mrs. Andrew P. Cayard, Sr.
Née Helen Leona Parris
1870-1940

Fred S. Cest, Sr.
May 7, 1883
Jan. 31, 1962

- Abner Oran Clark
Sept. 9, 1858
July 27, 1932
- Katie Smith Davis Chapman
Oct. 31, 1895
June 25, 1972
- Father Adam Clark
1877-1932
- E. E. (Ned) Chargois
Nov. 20, 1881
Nov. 15, 1953
- Alice Lambert Clark
Nov. 28, 1885
Jan. 10, 1931
- J. Cas Chargois, Sr.
May 11, 1888
Nov. 12, 1976
- Beatrice Skipwith Clark
Mar. 15, 1882-Feb. 16, 1953
- Mrs. J. Cas. Chargois, Sr.
Née Marie Louise Judice
May 10, 1898-July 6, 1980
- Lambert Oran Clark, M. D.
Aug. 22, 1870-May 8, 1959
- Joseph E. Chargois, Sr.
1846-1940
- George Blacklane Claycomb
Dec. 25, 1886
Feb. 19, 1964
- Paul W. Chargois, Sr.
Louisiana
PFC 203 Field Arty Bn
World War II
Jan. 27, 1920-Dec. 15, 1965
- Nina Carter Claycomb
Feb. 22, 1885
Oct. 14, 1948
- Richard H. Chargois
Feb. 17, 1878
Nov. 14, 1948
- Boxter Clegg
1869-1926
- Arline Ramsey Chatterton
Dec. 20, 1891-Jan. 18, 1969
- Rev. Baxter Clegg
born in Chatham Co., N. C.
Nov. 11, 1811
died in Lake Providence, La.
Oct. 16, 1884
- Henry Jamison Chatterton
July 13, 1887
May 18, 1967
- Charles Judson Clegg
son of William and Mary Clegg
Jan. 14, 1871-Oct. 24, 1882
- E. V. Chauvin
July 6, 1889-Feb. 28, 1960
- In Memory of
Collins and Oliver Clegg
Infant sons of
William and Mary Clegg
- George Chency
Louisiana
Pvt. U. S. Army
Oct. 3, 1891-Feb. 14, 1973
- Louis Givens Clegg
Feb. 22, 1874-June 1, 1954
- Elizabeth Chitester
(Mrs. Gideon Stephens)
June 20, 1784
June 14, 1866
- Mary C. Clegg
1839-1919
- Maury Clegg
1875-1921

In Memory of
T. L. Clegg
wife of

Rev. Baxter Clegg
born in Nash Co., N. C.
Nov. 20, 1812
died Franklin, La.
July 10, 1888

William Clegg
1842-1916

Clemie M. Cloutman
July 23, 1887
Mar. 17, 1972

Edward Bradbury Cloutman
Mar. 1, 1884
Jan. 1, 1935

Eliza Cobb
wife of

Dr. John Bailey Kennedy
born Sept. 18, 1815
Cobbham, S. C.
died Jan. 23, 1891

Mrs. Sallie B. Cocke
Aug. 2, 1856
Nov. 7, 1930

Florence E. Coffery
wife of
John B. Coffery
Aug. 15, 1858-Jan. 1, 1938

John B. Coffery
April 7, 1861
Sept. 26, 1942

George C. Coles
La.
Co B., 103 Inf.
World War I
Feb. 8, 1895-April 24, 1953

Nora C. Coles
Jan. 20, 1899
May 1, 1982

Harold Gordon Collett, Jr.
U. S. Army
Korea
Dec. 13, 1935-June 4, 1980

Edward M. Collins
Aug. 26, 1873
Feb. 19, 1950

Eva Risher Collins
1872-1962

Dr. A. J. Comeaux
1875-1948

Marvel Comeaux
1906-1907

Rena Young Comeaux
1883-1953

Janet M. Conover
June 18, 1905-

Ralph V. Conover
Oct. 13, 1900
Aug. 9, 1979

In Sweet Sleep
Nancy Carolyn Conrad
May 29, 1937
May 15, 1941

James Leroy Cook
April 14, 1885
June 19, 1909

Martha Morse Cade Cook
Mar. 13, 1882
Apr. 8, 1952

Shirley Head Copeland
wife of
Henry Aurthur Copeland
May 1, 1916-Sept. 1, 1961

John J. Costley
Dec. 8, 1885-Mar. 25, 1932

Nora Cotter Costley
Feb. 4, 1895-Mar. 12, 1977

J. Blaine Cotter
Jan. 26, 1898-April 11, 1980

James David Cotter
1860-1900

Edgar Louis Coumes
Sept. 21, 1902-April 26, 1964

Ida Broussard Coumes
Sept. 21, 1902-Dec. 7, 1982

J. B. Coumes
1867-1944

Jeanne B. Coumes
1881-1957

Leona Matthew Coumes
1880-1961

Elizabeth Creighton
(no dates)

In Loving Memory of
Emile Creighton
died Jan. 4, 1892

Eula Crieghton
March 5, 1886
Jan. 3, 1977

L. M. Creighton
Co. F.
18 La. Inf.
C. S. A.

Mrs. L. M. Creighton
Jan. 19, 1844
Oct. 2, 1945

Louisiana Creighton
wife of Geo. H. Huff
died 1905

Mrs. Robert M. Crisler
Née Shirley Spohn
Jan. 6, 1921
Mar. 24, 1978

Anna M. Crow
wife of
Jefferson Caffery
June 9, 1830
July 19, 1897

Basil C. Crow
born March 31, 1800
died Jan. 28, 1872

Basil C. Crow, Jr.
born Sept. 4, 1865
died 1878
(stone is in pieces,
part of inscription is lost)

Clara Lindsay Crow
Feb. 1, 1836
March 22, 1873

Edward B. Crow
1840-1862

Henrietta Crow
born Jan. 1, 1826
died Oct. 3, 1851

Maxim A. Crow
wife of
M. E. Girard
born Mar. 17, 1834
died June 30, 1917

Maxim Brashear Crow
born March 25, 1804
died July 9, 1888

Francis Ritchey Cunningham
Mar. 10, 1854
April 4, 1927

James Madison Cunningham
Oct. 1, 1844
Oct. 7, 1911

Lloyd Garrison Cunningham
Sept. 2, 1879
April 7, 1942

Maude Cunningham
wife of
John T. Hanley
Nov. 14, 1876
Oct. 18, 1953

Iberia Parish Estates, 1868-1900

Compiled by Rebecca Batiste

continued from Volume XXIII, No. 1

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
469	Valaire, Sylvestre	August 3, 1886
492	Vincent, Mrs. Anthony, Revenna	February 6, 1888
513	Vincent, Mrs. Anthony, Rovina D.	February 6, 1888
534	Vallet, Medeline	October 8, 1888
545	Viator, Thimercourt O.	February 23, 1889
546	Viator, Mrs. Corinne, Oscar	February 23, 1889
540 1/2	Vaughn, John M.	April 29, 1889
631	Valot, Valerien	Sept. 28, 1891
635	Vincent, Mrs. Adelaide	Dec. 11, 1891
635 1/2	Vincent, Euphemon	February 10, 1892
680 1/2	Veazey, Camille Emancipation	May 24, 1893
683	Vincent, Valsin	July 7, 1893
684	Vincent, Mrs. Josephine L., Valsin	July 7, 1893
687	Vincent, Jean Erastin Emancipation	July 26, 1893
709	Vaughn, Mrs. Cilenie Rosalie L., John (Rosalie)	March 1, 1894
715	Vincent, Mrs. Joseph, Rose O.	March 3, 1894
706	Vincent, Octeve	March 20, 1894
706	Vincent, Octave	March 20, 1894
721	Viator, Azeme H. & Joseph	May 15, 1894
730	Vaughn, Henry, Sr.	August 1, 1894
730	Vaughn, Henry, Sr.	August 1, 1894
730	Vaughn, Henry	August 1, 1894
743	Viator, Antoine, Jr.	March 7, 1895
807	Vital, Mrs. Charlotte	August 25, 1896
828	Vincent, Widow Aline, Hyecinthe	February 10, 1897
835	Viator, Widow Antoine, Marcelette	April 3, 1897
860	Vaughn, Mrs. Hazard, Clara L.	February 25, 1898
860	Vaughn, Mrs. Hazard, Clara L.	February 25, 1898
860	Vaughn, Mrs. Hazard, Clara L.	February 25, 1898
875	Vincent, Mrs. Hermine Jules	June 18, 1898
898	Vital, Hortense	February 23, 1899
898	Vital, Hortense	February 23, 1899
910	Viator, Camille	June 27, 1899
962	Vincent, Mrs. Anthony, Antoinette	July 17, 1900
968	Vital, Aurelia Interdiction	Sept. 19, 1900
968	Vital, Aurelia Interdiction	Sept. 19, 1900
975	Voorhies, Mrs. Alexis, Louise C.	October 23, 1900
975	Voorhies, Mrs. Alexis, Louise C.	October 23, 1900
975	Voorhies, Mrs. Alexis, Louise C.	October 23, 1900
975	Voorhies, Mrs. Alexis, Louise C.	October 23, 1900
975	Voorhies, Mrs. Alexis, Louise C.	October 23, 1900
975	Voorhies, Mrs. Alexis, Louise C.	October 23, 1900
975	Voorhies, Mrs. Alexis, Louise C.	October 23, 1900
981	Veazey, Beulah & Mary	Nov. 23, 1900

-W-

13	Williams, Ann	February 10, 1869
39	White, Mrs. Hebe, Emile	June 21, 1869
51	Waggoner, W. W.	Sept. 28, 1869
51	Waggoner, W. W.	Sept. 28, 1869
67	Walker, Mrs. Susan S., William	Dec. 29, 1869
132	Watler, Isaac	June 30, 1871
236	Weiker, William	May 3, 1876

ESTATE NO.

NAME

YEAR OPENED

236	Walker, William		May 3, 1876
316	White, Israel		June 3, 1880
355	Waggoner, Mrs. Frances Elizabeth, William Washington		August 20, 1881
399	Wheeler, Widow Cordella D. I. L.		March 13, 1883
399	Wheeler, Widow Cordella D. I. L.		March 13, 1883
399	Wheeler, Widow Cordella D. I. L.		March 13, 1883
403	Woolf, Mrs. Anna N., W. K.		April 13, 1883
422	Washington, Mary		Nov. 13, 1883
426	Walker, James H.		February 12, 1884
428	Weber, Pauline E.		February 15, 1884
430	Walker, James		April 1, 1884
435A	Whitworth, Lewis Harvey		Dec. 22, 1884
437	Whitworth, Louis H.		Dec. 22, 1884
440 3/4	Williams, Alberta Lillian	Emancipation	January 26, 1885
473	Walker, Jos.		Nov. 22, 1886
488	Wilson, Mrs. Madelene N., Valsin		February 4, 1887
550	Weeks, Mrs. Mery G., William F.		July 8, 1889
555	Whitworth, T. J.		August 29, 1889
631 1/2	Wakefield, Samuel		October 20, 1891
634 1/2	Williams, Frank	Interdiction	Nov. 12, 1891
634 1/2	Williams, Frank	Interdiction	Nov. 12, 1891
669	Walker, H. O.		Nov. 12, 1892
673 1/2	Weber, George, Pauline		Dec. 20, 1892
680	Whitworth, Alice Kercheval	Emancipation	April 24, 1894
766	Weeks, William F.		April 29, 1895
792	Walker, Juliette Azelina		January 22, 1896
797	Walet, Eugene H.		February 14, 1896
776	Weber, Charles		August 24, 1896
776	Weber, Charles		August 24, 1896
837	Waters, Dan	Interdiction	April 10, 1897
837	Waters, Dan	Interdiction	April 10, 1897
871	Wells, Lizzie, William		May 24, 1898
871	Wells, Zackarias		May 24, 1898
884	Waters, Phoebe	Emancipation	October 29, 1898
948	Wamer, Ann		May 10, 1900
952	Williams, Mrs. Rose, William, et al		June 22, 1900
969	Wire, Lucy		Sept. 19, 1900
969	Wire, Lucy		Sept. 19, 1900
984	Weeks, Charles Conrad		Dec. 8, 1900
984	Weeks, Charles Conrad		Dec. 8, 1900

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537

Young, Effie L.

Emancipation

October 24, 1888

End

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THE CHILD OF NICHOLAS LA COUR*

by
Donald E. Pusch

When autumn's pall portends the death
Of one and all who now draw breath,
When mists o'er meadows gray beseech
The dead to rise, to call, to reach,
Comes a cry from Rosalie's hill
Of a babe whose spirit still
Runs frightened, trembling, souls to stir,
The child, the child of Nicholas Le Cour.

"Me Ma, Pa Pa!" comes forth its plea,
Where have you gone? Why did you flee?
And leave me here among the dead
Upon the ground my blood to shed
From wound of Natchez arrow swift,
Soul from body eel to drift?
Thus sounds the voice of him, of her,
Pity the child of Nicholas La Cour.

Anne and Jeanne, Louise, Henri,
Perrine, Simon, Nicolas, Marie,
Elizabeth, Jacques, and Marianne,
Jean Baptiste, and Adrienne,
Far away and protected from the Natchez,
Behind strong doors and wrought iron latches,
They would be frightened if they were
Told of the child of Nicholas La Cour.

Tell them not of their fair young sibling.
Tell them not of the savage killing.
Tell them not of the eyes so warm.
Tell them not of the dreadful harm.
Tell them not of the one so cherished.
Tell them not how this innocence perished.
Tell them sweet stories but be very sure,
Ne'er mention the child of Nicholas La Cour.

But weep for the babe so cruelly slain
And for the mother's unquieted pain.
Weep for the father whose sorrow we see
And for the Natchez who'll venquished be.
Weep for them all long since forgotten,
Ashes 'neath blackland fields of cotton.
Weep for the memories which time will inter.
Weep for the child of Nicholas La Cour.

* In November of 1729, colonists at the French post at Fort Rosalie on the Mississippi were massacred by the Natchez Indians. Among the dead was listed, without further explanation, "the child of Nicholas La Cour."

THE HEBERT FAMILY AND THE MUSIC OF ACADIANA

by Denise Hebert

GRAND PRÉ: THE BEGINNING

It was a cold day in October, 1755. The place was Grand Pré—a small French settlement in Acadie (Nova Scotia), nestled on the shore of the Bay of Fundy. Along that shoreline, lining the harbor, stood hundreds of shivering men, women, and children—Acadians all—huddling together, and struggling to keep warm as the cold northerly wind swept across the bay. In the distance, they could see the British soldiers in their bright uniforms setting fire to the village of Grand Pré—leaving nothing of their beloved little village but ashes to blow eternally in the wind. Dogs and cats would cry mournfully in the night for their good Acadian masters, while the weeping willow trees would sway relentlessly to and fro nevermore to be cared for by the hands of the Acadian farmer.

Thus would begin the Acadian deportation—the *Grand Dérangement*. With desolate hearts the villagers of Grand Pré stood on the beach that cold October day in 1755 watching their homes, their crops, and everything they loved being destroyed before their eyes. But the worst was yet to come, for the English governor had no intention of letting the Acadians rebuild in their homeland. The English plan was to destroy Acadian culture completely by haphazardly mixing the Acadian population with the colonists of the then-English Atlantic Coast colonies.

The voyage to the colonies was a miserable one for the Acadians since the English provided little more in the way of food on the ships than bread and water. Sanitation conditions were deplorable. The exiles who survived the trip were in poor health, starving and suffering miserably from the cold. Left with nothing—no family, no home, no food—they were forced to survive in English villages that were mostly Protestant and whose inhabitants had little mercy for the exiled French Catholics.

Thus, the British governor had destroyed everything that the Acadians owned: their lands, their homes, their livestock, and even to some extent their families, but he could not destroy their courage and their determination to survive.

LOUISIANA:
A NEW LIFE

Among the many Acadians lining the shores of Grand Pré that cold October day in 1755 was a small bright-eyed boy of three years, Jean-Baptiste Hébert. He and his brother Antoine clung desperately to their mother's long, full skirt in fear. She held their infant brother, Antoine. Paul, their father, tried to comfort the family. They were all cold, hungry, and scared.

Paul Hébert and his wife Marie-Josèphe Melançon had been blessed with ten beautiful children—seven boys and three girls. They were the fifth and last generation of Héberts to live in the peaceful little village of Grand Pré, for they together with their neighbors sailed into exile on that cold day in October, 1755.

Paul Hébert and his family were among those Acadians deported to Maryland. In that colony the refugees were better received than was the case in the other English colonies. The Maryland colonists, being mostly Catholic, felt compassionate for their Acadian co-religionists.

The Héberts remained in Maryland for many years. They are listed in the 1763 census as residing in the town of Frederickton/Georgetown, Maryland. In 1767, the Héberts and several other Acadian families, decided to join some of their fellow exiles in Spanish Louisiana. Word had reached them from friends and relatives that they would be welcome in the Spanish colony. Boarding ship in Baltimore, the Héberts arrived in New Orleans in July, 1767—a trip requiring 78 days.

Upon arrival, each head of family was given a tract of land on which to live in the area of St. Gabriel, upriver from New Orleans. The Héberts were given Farm No. 44 on which to settle. With anxiety, they left New Orleans on August 8 and arrived in St. Gabriel on August 16 to claim their land.

It had been twelve long years since the Acadian deportation of 1755. Paul Hébert and his wife, now both 50 years old, were well into the prime of their lives. Their children were almost all grown. Jean-Baptiste was now 16 years old. He had helped his father to build the family's *bousillage* house, and he and his brothers helped out in the fields, planting and harvesting crops. There was always much work to be done on the farm, and with the passing of time, the family put behind them the sad memories of the *Dérangement*. They were replaced now by days of peace and contentment.

In time, Jean-Baptiste Hébert fell in love with an Acadian girl. She was Marie Marguerite Richard, the daughter of Claude Richard and Félicité Melançon. On June 6, 1774, Jean-Baptiste and Marie Marguerite were married. They would have eight children—three boys and five girls. Their first-born child was a girl, in 1775, and was named Marguerite after her mother. Three years later they were blessed with their second child, a boy, named Jean-Baptiste after his father. The coming years brought the arrival of Marie Geneviève in 1780, Alexandre in 1782, Angélique in 1784, Marie Magdalen in 1785, Valentin in 1787, and Marie Rose in 1790. Thus, the Héberts were beginning to put down strong roots in their new homeland of Louisiana.

JOIE DE VIVRE

The fourth child born to Jean-Baptiste Hébert and his wife, in 1782, was a son, Alexandre, or Alexis, as he was affectionately called. At age 17, Alexis married Marguerite Chlasson, daughter

of Paul Chiasson and Marie Magdalen Blanchard. They were married on May 27, 1799. To Alexis and Marguerite were born six children, the oldest being Gilbert, born in 1804.

Gilbert, in turn, married (Henriette) Céleste LaBauve on April 23, 1821, in the town of St. Martinville, and there they decided to reside.

Gilbert was a musician. He dearly loved to play the violin, and he instilled this love of music in his children, especially in his oldest son, Emile. Emile, born in 1824, was very much like his father in that he had a deep appreciation for music and possessed a great talent for it. In time, Gilbert passed down his beloved violin to his son.



The Neuville Band about 1900

In 1850, when 26 years old, Emile married his cousin, Marie Octavine Landry, daughter of Joseph Alexandre Landry and Amaranthe Hébert. Emile and Marie Octavine reared 12 children in their St. Martinville home. Theirs was a special kind of home, for it played an important role in the development of music in their hometown of St. Martinville in the 1800s. They lived in a typical Acadian style house, except that there was a ballroom built in front and attached to it. Every Saturday night, in the ballroom, a festive ball was held for the Acadian lads and lasses in the surrounding area. It was the highlight of the week in the countryside and an event to which everyone looked forward.

Music was provided by the Hébert Family Band. Emile and his sons Delma and Dumas played the violin. Delma, born in 1865, and Dumas, born in 1870, were excellent musicians, having been coached by their father. Other members of the band included Paul and Adrien Hébert, Emile's nephews, who played the violin. Octavine's brothers, Edward and Villor Landry, played the violin-cello and contrebasse; and her sisters played the piano and accordion.

Their music consisted of polkas, waltzes, reels, quadrilles, lancers, mazurkas, and varieties. "The young people who frequented these dances were of Acadian origin. Every Saturday night when the dances were held the young ladies started to arrive in the afternoon by pirogue, on horseback, or in a buggy or carriage. They were always chaperoned by a father, uncle, aunt, or elder member of the family."

As opening time for the ball drew closer, each young man began to select carefully a partner for the opening dance—an important decision—for the average young man had 75 cents in his pocket: 25 cents for his dance tag and 50 cents for a plate of Tante Tavie's (Octavie's) hot gumbo for his dance partner and himself at intermission time. It was considered good manners for him to invite several young ladies to dance during the evening, but he would always choose his "favorite" partner to dance the "set" right before intermission.

"When the dance was over at two or three o'clock in the morning, the young ladies who lived at a distance were not expected to return home until the next day. Octavie converted her dance hall into a dormitory by placing moss mattresses on the floor where reposed the belles of the evening." And with the dawn of a new day, the young ladies were well rested and ready to return to their homes and attend Sunday Mass with their families.

Such was the way of life for Emile Hébert and his family. Money was scarce, but the family had a happy life, for there were always crops in the fields; cattle, chickens, and hogs in the wide open pastures; and always music in their hearts.

DELMA'S PLANTATION

"For better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, till death do us part." Such were the vows that Delma Hébert (the fifth child of Emile and Octavie) and his young bride, Emelia Breaux, took on December 15, 1888, in the tiny Acadian community of Loreauville. This was Emelia's hometown, only a few miles from St. Martinville, and many times Delma had visited her while he was courting.

Now that they were married, Delma and his new wife decided to settle in the country about four miles from Loreauville, along the present-day Daspt Road. They built their home far from the road in the typical Acadian tradition with a large front porch or *gallerie* and a wooden cistern fed by a system of gutters which conveyed cool, fresh rainwater for drinking, cooking, washing clothes, and taking baths.

Delma and his wife had twelve children: Relis, born in 1889; Emilda, born in 1890; Lydia, born in 1892; Denise, born in 1894; Delma, Jr., born in 1896; Reese, born in 1898; Sidney (Cap), born in 1900; Aspasie, born in 1902; Anita, born in 1904; Wilton, born in 1906; Viola, born in 1908; and Noah, born in 1910.

Delma was a sugarcane farmer with 100 acres of land to cultivate every year. All farm work had to be done by hand or with the aid of a horse-drawn plow. Besides sugarcane, Delma planted corn, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, rice, and a wide variety of garden vegetables and fruits, providing his family with a bountiful harvest of fresh fruits and vegetables for eating or canning for the cold winter months.

The livestock that Delma raised also provided food for his family. He always had five or six Jersey cows grazing in the pasture, for Jersey cows were believed to be the best breed to give rich milk with an abundance of cream.

There were always eight-to-ten pigs in the pasture. They were large and healthy and provided a fresh pork supply for his family, while the cows provided fresh beef. In addition, there were the usual flocks of chickens.

Thus the farm was largely self-sufficient. Anything not readily available—like flour or vinegar—could usually be obtained by trading something they did have—like country eggs—at Octave Hébert's Country Store located about a half-mile away.

As might be expected, all family members did their share of chores on the farm. The children helped, and there was always quite a lot of work for them, especially during summertime. The boys helped their father with the outside chores and with the field work; the girls helped their mother with cooking, canning and preserving, sewing, and cleaning the house. Of course, from September to May, the children attended school during the day, but when they returned home, they had chores to do. The school they attended—the Steckler School—was nearby. It was a two-room elementary school and considered by all to be the best in the neighborhood.

All seemed to be going well for Delma and his family, but then in 1900 misfortune struck when Reese became ill with croup and died at the age of 2 years. The loss of this child deeply saddened the family, but the worst was yet to come. In 1905, Relis and Denise died of typhoid fever. Relis, the eldest son, was sixteen years old when he died, and Denise was twelve. So, Delma and Emelia lost three children within a span of five years, but the nine surviving children would later marry and have families of their own.

THE LOUISIANA SIX IS FORMED

Four of Delma's children became the founders of "The Louisiana Six" Orchestra—Cap, Wilton, Noah, and Viola. They had grown up with music—watching and listening as their father played his violin on the front porch in the early evening hours after the day's chores had been done and the family had eaten supper. They had heard tales about their musically gifted grandparents, Emile Hébert and his wife, Octavine, as well as their uncles and aunts who would all get together to furnish music for the Saturday night balls in St. Martinville in the late 1800s.

Many a night, Delma and his family gathered around the fireplace to "talk"—about days gone by—for there was no television or radio for entertainment nor were there electric lights for reading. Thus many a night, in the cold of winter, they gathered before the fireplace, PaPa would take out his violin and as his magical fingers danced across the strings, the room was filled with such

beautiful tunes as "Claire de Lune," "O Solo Mio," "Blue Danube," and "Mockingbird Waltz." As the children listened, the firelight cast a warm glow on their happy faces and they clapped their hands and tapped their feet and swayed back and forth in time to the music. How they enjoyed listening to Papa's magical violin! How they enjoyed the music he played! They saw in their father's smiling, contented face a love for music. Music was a part of him. It was in his blood, he felt it, he loved it, and these feelings were translated in his music. Delma Hébert's love of music was a powerful force affecting his children. He was lovingly planting the seeds of musical creativity in his children.

Music is medicine for the soul: It touches the senses, it lifts the spirits, and it gladdens the heart. PaPa would always say that troubles seemed to disappear whenever he played his violin. Often times musician friends would drop in with their instruments and have what we would call today a "jam session." Two friends in particular, who enjoyed stopping by to "jam" were Didier and Octave "Tou-Tou" Neuville who lived nearby. They were members of the Neuville band of Loreauville and were good friends of the Héberts. Often times, they would drop in after the chores were done at the end of the day and tell Delma: "We'll have gumbo at my house tonight! Bring your violin!" AHI Nothing could have pleased PaPa more. Everyone had the merriest of times on such a night, and when it was over, they were all much more light-hearted as the troubles of the day were lifted from their shoulders by their music's magical spell.

And so, the seeds had been sown for Cap, Wilton, Noah, and Viola. Music was in their blood and all around them, and they seemed to pick it up more quickly than their other brothers and sisters. Cap, the oldest of the four, started playing the cornet at twelve years of age when his older brother "Check" (Delma, Jr.) bought him a second-hand cornet. He practiced diligently on his own and then later took lessons from Professor Caesar Broussard who lived at Faux Bourc, which was on Bayou Benoit on the way to Coteau Holmes, not far from Loreauville. Cap would faithfully attend his lessons, riding on horseback to Professor Broussard's house with his cornet in his hand. Then in 1916, at 16 years of age, while attending Breaux Bridge High School, he became a member of the school band, which gave him a great deal of practical experience playing the cornet.

In the meantime, Wilton, Noah, and Viola were developing their own individual musical interests. When Wilton was twelve years old, his father bought him a tuba. He would practice and practice and blow and blow on it until he would get dizzy. Gradually he learned to play it, and then graduated to the clarinet and saxophone. Later, about 1926, he took a correspondence course from the Nyles-Bryant School of Piano Tuning in Augusta, Michigan, and to get some practical experience in tuning pianos, he later worked at Werlein's Music Company in New Orleans.

While "Cap" and "Ton" were refining their expertise on wind instruments, Noah and Viola followed in their father's footsteps in learning how to play string instruments. Viola's specialty was the banjo and guitar, and Noah excelled at playing the bass fiddle and piano.

Noah began playing instruments at an early age, just like his brothers. He began on a three-quarter bass fiddle, probably on one that had been handed down in the family from his grandparents. Later, as he became more proficient, he switched to a full bass fiddle—a "German Swell-Back String Bass"—ordered from the King Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. This was the bass he used throughout his career with the soon to be formed "Louisiana Six Orchestra." Noah also learned to play the piano, patiently practicing and perfecting his technique until he got it just right. The piano on which he practiced was a "Shoninger" piano and is seen in the first photograph taken of "The Louisiana Six Orchestra" in the Hébert home, then at 569 East St. Peter Street in



The original Louisiana Six pictured in the Hebert home. From left: Leo Girouard, Coosoon Girouard, Noah Hebert, Cap Hebert, Viola Hebert, and Wilton Hebert.

New Iberia. The family had been forced to leave their original residence in the country during the Depression and had moved to New Iberia.

Before the move, however, Cap, Wilton, Noah, and Viola, following in the footsteps of their ancestors, organized in 1923 a band of their own. But for the right sound they needed a drummer and a trombone player, and so two of their musician friends: Leo Girouard and Alief (Coosoon) Girouard were recruited to fill these positions, bringing the number of band members to six. Thus, "The Louisiana Six Orchestra" was born. In the beginning, the band played only in the Loreauville-New Iberia area, but travelled to other towns as their popularity grew, playing in such "far-away cities" as Baton Rouge, Alexandria, and Beaumont, Texas.

"The Louisiana Six" always travelled as a group to their engagements and over the years purchased a wide variety of automobiles for this purpose. Their first auto was a black "Model T" having a black cloth top and curtains that could be pulled across the sides if it rained. In 1925, the group progressed to a "Model A," then to a Chevrolet in 1928, and to a Chrysler in 1932. The Chrysler was purchased for \$1365, a substantial price in those days. It was a two-tone blue with a white top and white wheels and quite nice! In 1937, the band switched to a Buick; and last, but not least, they purchased a Lincoln Continental. The Lincoln was by far the ritziest car the band owned. It was a very large car with three sets of seats—a real eye catcher!



The Deima Hebert Family
 Standing, from left: Cap, Anita, Aspasia, Noah, Viola, Lydia, and Wilton. Seated, from left: Emilda, Deima, Emilia, and "Check."

The 1920s and '30s—those were the big band years—the years of Dixieland jazz, the swing, foxtrot and jitterbug—and that was the type of music that "The Louisiana Six" played. As their popularity grew, so did the size of the band—adding new members to its ranks. In 1927, the band was expanded to nine pieces, adding such notables as Red Kahn and Ivy Leblanc on clarinet, Jack Tanner on piano and Lucien Landry on drums. Lucien replaced Leo Girouard who died unexpectedly. Later, when Jack Tanner died, he was replaced by Preston Trahan who also helped with arrangements.

Always dressing in uniform—and very fashionably—the band members would sometimes wear black pants with white jackets on really dressy occasions, or would switch to yellow sports coats for a more flashy look. They were now playing six nights a week to packed houses—resting only on Sunday.

"The Louisiana Six" played at all of the dance halls in Acadiana—dance halls were quite numerous in the "big band" era. They entertained people with their magical jazz music and with their creative arrangements of tunes like "When You're Smiling," "Paper Doll," "Stardust," "Hold Me," "On the Sunny Side of the Street," "I'm Confessing That I Love You," "When the Saints Go Marching In," "Let Me Call You Sweetheart," and "The St. Louis Blues."

In New Iberia, they were favorites at The Jungle Club, Club Louisiane and Club Casablanca. They played at The Belvedere in Delcambre, The Hollywood Club in Rayne, The Teche Breeze Grill in Franklin, The Silver Star between Abbeville and Maurice, the Cedar Lane Club in Opelousas, the Edgewater Club (later the Hilltop) near the present-day Pinhook Bridge in Lafayette, and The Flying Red Horse Club in Beaumont.

The band also frequently played at Heymann's Department Store in Lafayette during the Depression for promotional purposes. Merchants would offer live music in their stores in order to attract customers. Thus, "The Louisiana Six" would set up on the second floor balcony of Heymann's store and begin to play their lively musical arrangements, attracting many a customer. As the band's jazzy music filled the store with gaiety and festivity and lifted everyone's spirits and brought smiles to their faces, most forgot for a little while about the bleakness of the Depression.

"The Louisiana Six" became a "legend in their own time" in Acadiana. Everyone recognized the band's name and everyone loved their music. And their music lived on for almost twenty years until 1941—the beginning of World War II—when the band was forced to disband. Many men were being drafted into the armed services to defend their country.



The U. S. Air Force Band during World War II
Noah Hebert is on bass fiddle

Cap and Wilton were not drafted into the service because of age, but Noah was drafted. He left immediately for basic training in Utah and was then stationed in Denver, Colorado, headquarters for the Seventh Service Command under the direction of Major Robert Fleming. As luck would have it, it came to the major's attention that Noah was a musician, and it just so happened that the Air Force was looking for musicians for their U.S.O. Special Services Division. Noah was therefore requested to transfer to the Sixth Service Command in the Chicago area under the direction of Special Services director, Wayne King, and to serve his scheduled duty as a musician—playing bass fiddle—in the eleven-piece Air Force Band. The band was part of a thirty-member unit of musicians, comedians, and entertainers who travelled throughout the United States entertaining wounded soldiers in military hospitals, selling war bonds, and promoting WAC recruitment.

In the meantime, back in Acadiana, Cap had to turn to other means of support than playing the cornet, so he learned electronics and began repairing radios and later, television sets which were



Noah Hebert and Mickey Rooney
Kansas City, Mo., August 13, 1944

just becoming popular at the time. Wilton, on the other hand, was making use of his piano tuning skills he had learned back in the 1920s and was building up his own piano tuning and repair business. Viola married Lucien Landry, a fellow musician who had played with "The Louisiana Six," and was a wife and mother in Breaux Bridge, Louisiana.

After World War II ended, Noah returned home to his wife, Mary Lou Dugas, whom he had married in 1941, and went to work with his brother Wilton. Not only did Wilton and Noah work well together, but they were excellent musicians who just couldn't stop playing their instruments. Then, when Noah and Wilton received an offer from Bill Landry, a band leader from Lafayette, to play in his band, there was no question as to what they would do. With Noah on bass and Wilton on saxophone and clarinet, they joined with Bill, who played trumpet; Bill's brother (and Viola's husband) Lucien, who played drums; Aaron Domingue who played saxophone; "Dub" Domingue who played the guitar; Verna Mae Domingue, Dub's wife, who played the piano; and Frank Mier who played the saxophone.

The band was unusual because it consisted of three sets of brothers: Bill and Lucien Landry; Aaron and "Dub" Domingue; and Noah and Wilton Hebert; and one very talented wife, Verna Mae Domingue. Later Verna Mae was replaced by Lester Lalonde. The formation of the band marked another milestone in musical history of Acadiana. Going by the name of their leader, "The Bill Landry Band," they entertained at balls and gala events across Acadiana for over thirty years, until Bill's death in 1979. With the loss of their band leader and good friend, the band members sadly said goodbye to their fellow comrade and lowered their instruments in mourning. Thus ended the golden musical years of these talented musicians—a musical era in Acadiana which is now fondly remembered, as are the members of the Hebert family whose lives have always been inseparably linked to the world of music.*



Bill Landry's Band



Making a Record

From left: Coosoon Giroud, Noah Hebert, Cap Hebert, Wilton Hebert, and Lucien Landy.

"On April 24, 1982, forty-one years after "The Louisiana Six" disbanded, Cap, Wilton, and Noah Hebert, together with Dr. Johnny Broussard, Susan Hebert (Cap's granddaughter), Preston Hebert (Wilton's son), Kenneth Mahes, and Jack McCabe, revived for that single evening fond memories of a bygone era. The crowds who gathered to hear the old melodies of another time were not only thrilled, but when the performance was over, many went away knowing that they had been privileged to hear the "old-timers" for the last time. Cap and Noah Hebert later died.

THE BAPTISTS OF ST. MARY

by
William T. Shinn

The first denomination to attempt establishment of regular places of worship in St. Mary Parish appear to have been the Baptists. Their years of early struggle are bound into members of one family, the Robert family. They came into the parish early in its history, the ancestral head was Peter Robert. He was first married to Elizabeth Robert, who died about 1820.¹ Five children were born of this marriage. He next married Mary Makin in September 1820.² From this marriage one child was born. He died about 1823.³ It was the husbands of two of his daughters of the first marriage who started the Baptist movement in the parish.

One of the daughters, Sarah Adlie Robert, married Michael Gordy in April 1816.⁴ Another daughter, Martha E. Robert, married Baynard C. Robert in January 1819.⁵

Oddly, even though Peter held lands on lower Bayou Salé, the church was not established on his place, but on that of another settler. By act of donation March 13, 1822, Rufus Nickelson set over

unto Baynard C. Robert and Michael Gordy of said parish, commissioners appointed by the members of the Baptist Church on Bayou Salle for the purpose of accepting the same for and on behalf of the Congregation, all and singular that certain lot or parcel of land lying and being situate in the Parish of St. Mary aforesaid on the west side of the Bayou Salle, being the lower and front corner of a tract of land belonging to him the said Rufus Nickelson containing ten arpents in front with the depth of forty arpents bounded on the upper side by land formerly claimed by—Bew (sic) and on the lower side by vacant land, the lot or parcel of land hereby conveyed containing one acre in front on the Bayou Salle measuring from the lower line with the depth of one acre and an half making the superficial quantity of one and a half acres for the use and benefit of the Baptist Congregation on the Bayou Salle and their successors forever to build a church and make any other improvements thereon for and on behalf of the said congregation or their successor.⁶

No further information can be found of record concerning the church to be established on the lot donated.

Michael Gordy on July 28, 1834, purchased at sheriff's sale from Joseph Greaves a lot in Franklin on the west side of Main Street, having 80 feet front by depth of 300 feet to First Street, know on plan of that part of the town laid out by Joseph Theil as Lot 15.⁷

Apparently he let Baynard C. Robert take charge of this lot for its future as site of a new church. On June 18, 1835, Baynard C. Robert executed a note to Milton Johnson or order for \$268.43 with interest at 10% per annum from first day of June 1835 for balance due on contract with D. Riggles for plastering the meeting house in this town.⁸

Baynard acquired ownership March 17, 1836, from Thomas Wallace et ux, of a lot in Franklin fronting on the east side of Main Street about 75 feet by depth of about 400 feet to Bayou Teche. This lot is now bounded on the east side by Gates Drive.⁹

Then on January 29, 1838, Michael Gordy made a formal donation of the lot he had acquired from Joseph Greaves to the Congregation of Baptists for purpose of building, maintaining, and keeping thereon a church for worship and religious instructions. The donation was accepted by Reverend Baynard C. Robert, minister and pastor of the congregation.¹⁰ Baynard took charge and entered into agreements for building and alterations on the new structure. Life was not easy after that for the new congregation.

The administrator for the Estate of Milton Johnson brought suit against Baynard C. Robert "in his own right and as agent for the building of the meeting house in the Town of Franklin." He claimed \$131.85 plus 10% interest from December 18, 1838, on the note "given for balance due on the contract with D. Riggles for plastering the meeting house in this town . . . the meeting house situated on Main Street in the town of Franklin." Consent judgment for plaintiff was rendered October 10, 1840. Under a writ of seizure the sheriff seized "a certain meeting house situated on Main Street in the town of Franklin" and advertised it for sale on June 19, 1841. It was appraised by John Martin and Thomas Johnson at \$3300. On the day of the sale Carson asked for postponement, and the writ shows settlement made in full by debtors July 7, 1841.¹¹

Baynard became insolvent and on May 26, 1845, William C. Dwight, syndic of his creditors, filed suite against Daniel P. Sparks et al., trustees.¹² The following are extracts from this record:

That in the years 1837, 1838 and 1839, the said Baynard C. Robert, acting as agent of the Proprietors of a certain building situated in the Town of Franklin and known as the Church or Baptist (sic) Church paid out for materials and for work and labor in building and repairing the said Church the sum of \$4241.38. And the said Robert has received from the individuals who subscribed monies towards the erection of said building the sum of \$2615 paid him before or during the year 1839 and he also received in pew rents in 1839 the sum of \$399 and in March 1840 the sum of \$249 all of which receipts amount to the sum of \$3263 leaving a balance due the said Robert on the 1st of March 1840 of \$978.38—and the said sum is still unpaid and is justly due to the petitioner syndic as aforesaid with ten per cent interest thereon from the 1st day of March 1840 till paid, all of which will more fully appear from the account and certificates hereto annexed.

And your petitioner says that the persons who subscribed and paid money towards the fund for erecting said church and who are now the owners thereof are as follows viz: Michael Gordy - Joseph Blinco - John Martin - James B. Birdsall? - Benjamin Hudson - John M. Cook - Bryce Elliot - John D. Grimbail - Jared Y. Sanders - Alfred Smith - Thomas Johnson - William W. Wafford - Wm. T. Palfrey - Ethan Allen - Hiram Anderson - Francis Dancy - Stephen Duncan - Wm. H. Cook - Cornelius C. Tyson & Joseph S. Tarkington all of the Parish of St. Mary. Also the following persons residing out of said Parish viz Judson Harman of Buffalo New York - John Caffery of the State of Arkansas - Wm. B. Lewis of the Parish of St. Landry. Also the following persons now deceased viz John C. Cook now represented by Sarah Ann Cook of St. Mary his Administratrix - Firman G. Birdsall now represented by Emily A. Sparks of the parish of Assumption his Administratrix - John N. Field now represented by Thomas Maskell of St. Mary his administrator - John Hartman now represented by Sarah M. Knight of St. Mary his administratrix - Hannah Theall now represented by John B. Theall of the parish of Vermillion her administrator - James F. Theall now represented by James Campbell of the Parish of St. Mary his administrator - Henry Thompson now represented by Peter Peot of St. Mary his administrator - Joe De Hart now represented by Alfred Conrad of St. Mary his administrator and James Plaisted now represented by Joshua Baker & Wm. T. Palfrey of St. Mary his executors. Also the following persons who have been declared bankrupts under the laws of the United States viz Benjamin Nickols and John C. Gordy both represented by Thomas Maskell of St. Mary, assignee.

And your petitioner says that in consideration of the advances for material labor and repairs by said Robert as aforesaid it was expressly understood and agreed by the proprietors of said Church that the said Robert after the completion of said Church should be entitled to the Pew rents until the amount so advanced by him should be reimbursed with ten per cent interest. And in fulfillment of that agreement he did take the proceeds of the rents of the pews for the two first years as aforesaid. And the rents were then taken from him to pay an amount which Michael Gordy had advanced to pay a judgment against the said Church and the proprietors which judgment was for work & labor on said house. And in the spring of 1842 or 1843 the petitioner is informed the then agents of the Baptist Society in Franklin in said Parish who had assumed the management of said church that he held this claim which was surrendered by said Robert and that it must be paid. And the said agents to wit the said Michael Gordy & Francis Dancy agreed and promised that as soon as said Gordy's claim was paid they would deliver up said Church to the petitioner who should receive the Pew rents until his claim was paid. And the petitioner has repeatedly demanded of Michael Gordy & Daniel P. Sparks who have now the management of said building for said proprietors & said society the fulfillment of the agreement made with said Robert & renewed to your petitioner & without effect.

And the said Baptist Society have taken possession of said house & claim & exercise the right to receive the revenues thereof and appropriate them to their use.

And the petitioner says that the amount claimed by him as aforesaid is a just & correct claim against the proprietors of said Church and he had a privilege on said house for the payment of said sum & interest.

The testimony of B. C. Robert, filed in the suit, reads as follows:

R. M. Sawyre (sic) sworn says has been Clergyman of the Baptists (sic) Society in Franklin & is charged with the records thereof. Mr. Sparks was appointed a Trustee of the Church about 3 years since has not been removed. About one year after it was Pastor of the Church the pews were rented, they have been rented up to a certain day when it was by the members resolved to make them free. One of the a/c's of the Church shows that Sparks received \$76.75/100 for Pew Rents - part of this as appears by said a/c has been appropriated to repairs on the Church, a fence, buying lumber & c. Sparks has not paid to wit any part of said Rents as his salary - he has expended more for repairs than (sic) he has received for Pew Rents - On 5th April 1845 the seats were declared to be free. The members of the Baptist Church are Mrs. Sarah Pouncey, D. P. Sparks, Eliza Sparks, R. N. Sawyre (sic) F. E. C. Sawyre (sic) Saml. Kemper, Jane Kemper, Mrs. Grimbail, Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Gossit, Mrs. Royster, Mrs. Susan Benwick, Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. Trousdale. Mrs. Pouncey does not live now in the Parish of St. Mary - Mrs. Cook is also a member of the Church - Sparks is the only trustee at this time.

X Examined Sparks appointment as Trustee is of Record. Trustees are merely agents of the Baptist Church and have no powers except what may be specially delegated to them and has no authority to bind the Church or members for debts. The Baptist Church acts by its members in their individual capacity & is controlled (sic) by a majority of them - Has been told that the Baptists (sic) Church in Franklin is not incorporated, Baptist Churches act separately for themselves they acknowledge no head.

R. M. Sawyre

In the record is a statement signed by Baynard C. Robert, dated June 15, 1847, in which he releases to William C. Dwight, Syndic of his creditors, all my rights and interest (if any I have or own) in and to the Baptist Church in the Town of Franklin and to any and all claims I have or ever had against said Church.

The suit was dismissed October 6, 1847, on motion of plaintiff.

On June 3, 1848, another suit was filed by the Syndic of creditors of Baynard C. Robert.¹³ In it the petitioner alleged, among other matters

And the petitioner believes that the following persons are the members of the Baptist (sic) Church which occupies said house and are the owners thereof, viz: Sarah Pouncey - Daniel P. Sparks - Eliza Sparks - Robt. M. Sawyer - Florilla E. C. Sawyer - Saml. Kemper - Jane Kemper - Harriet A. Grimbail - Lucinda Gossitt - Sarah A. Royster - Susan Betwick - Mary Lynch - Abigail Trousdale and Sarah E. Cook.

Filed in evidence was a copy of the account record of Baynard C. Robert.

Baynard was not having a peaceful pastorate. The following is taken from statement of facts dated October 17, 1840, on his testimony concerning a matter not dealing with the church:

Baynard C. Robert says there is a Baptist Church in this parish situate in the town of Franklin, was commenced in the winter of 1836 & 1837 & was so far finished as to be the place of worship in spring of 1837 abt. March. He was in the habit of being in this church each and every Sunday since that time. This church is private property & the society is not incorporated. Recollects on one occasion to have seen an advertisement on the church door at one evening meeting. Thought that it was intended as a mark of disrespect to the congregation & tore it down, delivered it to Mr. Gordy who he believes has it still in his possession. Was not sure that it was placed there for the purpose of fulfilling legal formalities. Does not recollect to what suit it belonged, has never seen any other advertisement on the door of this church.

X said. Has been the pastor of this church ever since its erection. Has uniformly both publicly & privately prohibited any advertisements being placed on the door of this church which he had a right to do the building being a private property & under his control. This is not a parish church or so considered.¹⁴

Baynard C. Robert removed from the parish and in 1845 was said to be a resident of Cheneyville in Rapides Parish.¹⁵

The other person said to be a clergyman in the church, Robert M. Sawyer, was actually in the records Ransom M. Sawyer. On January 12, 1847 he and his wife, Florilla E. C. Sawyer, made wills, in which each willed to the other but in the event of joint death estates were to go to American and Foreign Bible Society.¹⁶

He had acquired, December 21, 1845, tract in town of Franklin fronting on Main and Commercial Streets.¹⁷ He died in New Iberia, August 25, 1855, at age 40 and is buried in the Franklin Cemetery.

The end of the church was spelled out in two acts of record. The first was executed April 14, 1866, from John Gordy and Michael Gordy. They declared that Michael Gordy had on January 29, 1838, in a donation in Book A page 40 No. 37 donated to Congregation of Baptists in Town of Franklin Lot 15 on Main Street; that the Congregation of Baptists has ceased to exist and the church and lot is not and has not for several years past been used by said congregation. As heirs of Michael Gordy they sold to "Parent Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church: domiciled in City of New York, its accredited agent being Richard King Diossy.¹⁸

The second was executed April 19, 1866, from Adelaide S. Gordy wife of John Blount Robertson of New Orleans, grand-daughter of Michael Gordy, donor. She declared she and her brother Michael Gordy were only heirs of their mother Helen Gordy deceased and of their aunt Mary Ann Gordy, wife of Benjamin Hudson. She conveyed to the same vendee.¹⁹

END NOTES

1. Suit 665, DC.
2. Marriage Records, Volume 1 page 206.
3. Suit 665 DC, Probate 127, Suite 578 DC.
4. Marriage Records Volume 1 pages 81-83.
5. Marriage Records Volume 1 pages 166-167.
6. MOB B-4 page 73 No. 192.
7. MOB D-7 page 309 No. 976.
8. MOB 9 page 235 No. 4450.
9. COB D page 392 No. 4070, MOB 9 page 175 No. 3125.
10. Donation Book A page 40 No. 37.
11. Suit 2508 DC, Filed October 12, 1840.
12. Suit 3486 DC.
13. Suit 3872 DC.
14. Suit 2288 DC.
15. Suit 181 Probate Court.
16. Donation Book C page 182 No. 608, recorded May 27, 1890. Certified copy from St. Martin Parish probate 1477 opened August 31, 1855.
17. MOB 12 page 164 No. 5874.
18. COB O page 813 No. 10997.
19. COB O page 815 No. 10998.

THE TRAHANS OF ACADIA

by Geneviève Massignon *

Translated by
Pearl Mary Segura

1. Antiquity of the Trahan family in Acadia

One of the oldest family names of Acadia is that of *Trahan* even though it is actually very rare among the Acadians of the three Atlantic Provinces of Canada.¹ I encountered it at the time of my sojourn in a "Petite Cadie" of the Province of Quebec, at Saint-Gervais (county of Bellechasse), where my informer, at the time of my linguistic investigation in 1946, was a Mrs. Trahan.² It is still alive in another "Petite Cadie," that of Yamachiche.³ This family name of the old Atlantic Acadia exists also among the sons of Acadian exiles established in Louisiana,⁴ it is again attested among the descendants of the repatriated and established families in Brittany, notably at Belle-Isle-en-Mer.⁵

The historian Rameau de Saint-Père, evoking Acadia about 1650, wrote these lines: "We can designate by their names some of the most notable and most comfortably fixed families, such as the *Bourgeois*, the *Doucets*, the *Trahans*, the *Dugas*, *Boudrots*, etc."⁶ And farther on, speaking of the census of 1671, he adds: "We urge the reader to note carefully in his head the names contained in this document; most of these men became real heads of extremely numerous clans, despite the catastrophes which decimated and dispersed this ill-starred race. We will single out particularly the *Bourgeois*, *Gaudets*, *Héberts*, *Daigles*, *Terrius*, *Gautherot*, *Trahans*, *Thibaudeaus*, *Bourcs*, *Boudrots*, *Landrys*, *Doucets*, *Girouards*, *Brots* or *Breaus*, *Leblancs*, *Poiriers*, *Commeauxs*, *Belliveaus*, *Cormiers*, *Dugasts*, *Mélançons*, *Robichauxs* and *d'Entremonts*. Each one of them was the head of a posterity so considerable that some of these families count today several thousand branches be it in Acadia, Canada, in the Gulf of St. Laurence, or in Louisiana, and even in France, where some refugees later settled. These names are the great

* Geneviève Massignon's "Les Trahan d'Acadie", *La Société historique acadienne*, Cinquième cahier, Moncton, N. B., 1964 pp. 10-23.

¹ Several Trahans are found at l'Anse aux Beliveau (County of Digby, Nova Scotia).

² See my thesis: *Les parlars français d'Acadie. Enquête linguistique*, t. I, p. 85.

³ Yamachiche is situated several leagues north of the city of Trois Rivières (P. Q.).

⁴ Cf. Dudley J. LeBlanc, *The True Story of the Acadians*, s. l., n. d. pp. 193 and 195. Several Trahans are listed among the Acadian militia reviewed at St. Martinville in 1774 and 1777.

⁵ Cf. Rameau de Saint-Père, ap. *Le Canada Français*, Quebec, 1688 and 1689.

⁶ Rameau de Saint-Père, *Une colonie modèle en Amérique: l'Acadie*, Paris, 1689, p. 111.

types of the Acadian people, like the *Macdonalds*, the *MacNabs*, the *MacGregors*, *MacDougalls*, *MacIntyres*, etc., representing the great stock of the Scottish race."⁷

Led to error no doubt by the consonance of the name of *Trahan* (recall of the Breton *Tréhan*?), the historian Emile Lauvrière thought to see in the Trahan family Bretons embarking at Auray in 1632.⁸ Since the appearance of *La Tragédie d'un peuple*, in 1922, the review *Nova Francia* has published, in 1926, *le Rôle du Saint-Jehan*, the boat which left La Rochelle in 1636 to bring to Acadia a certain number of emigrants, notably natives of Bourgueil, among whom figures "Guillaume Trahan, artisan, his wife, two children and a valet."⁹

This naval roll is most interesting because it probably transported to Acadia the first complete French families which had been brought there; in fact, it is necessary to wait four years after the Treaty of retrocession of Saint-Germain en Laye (1632) to register in Acadia the first birth of a French child: Mathieu Martin, son of Pierre Martin and Catherine Vigneau, another family from Bourgueil—who received, in the title of "first-born" in Acadia, a seigniory granted by the King of France.¹⁰

I went back to the parish registers of the church of Saint-Germain de Bourgueil, going back to the XVIIth century, which are very well preserved, to try to trace the origin of the families of Pierre Martin and of Guillaume Trahan—Acadians from the first hour.

2. The Trahans of Bourgueil (Indre et Loire) and of Montreuil-Bellay (Maine et Loire)

One of the oldest acts found in the parish registers of Saint-Germain de Bourgueil is dated January 6, 1629 (*sic* for 1630): it records the betrothal celebrated between Pierre Martin and Catherine Vigneau (act reproduced in facsimile, p. 953 of my thesis); it had as witness, among others, Squire François Duberle, of whom there will be talk later (in other acts of the same registers, he is designated "noble man François Duberle, captain of the château of his Grace of Chartres"); he was witness of their marriage, then godfather of their eldest son, Pierre, in 1630.

The elegant and intricate signature of "Guillaume Trahan, artisan" appeared several pages later, in the same registers, on April 11, 1632, as witness of a marriage. A little farther, he is again witness, on the 14th Sunday after Pentecost 1632: This time he acts in the betrothal of his brother "François Trahan, son of Nicolas Trahan and of deceased Renée Desloges of the parish of Montreuil-Bellay, with Renée Pinsonneau, of Bourgueil." Guillaume Trahan was again witness to a marriage, on October 29, 1635; each time, his signature appeared at the bottom the acts; and we know that he embarked on April 1, 1636, on the *Saint-Jehan*, destination Acadia.

It is interesting to search in the parish registers of Montreuil-Bellay (old but incomplete) for the origin of the *Trahan* family. We find there the acts of baptism of two of the children of the husband and wife Nicolas Trahan and René Desloges: Renée, born February 28, 1612, and Lucrecia, November 1614. But the baptismal acts of their son Guillaume (father since 1631, at the age of 20 years, according to the respective ages—60 and 40 years—given him and his daughter Jeanne in

⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 139-140.

⁸ Lauvrière, *La Tragédie d'un peuple*, Paris, 1922. t.I, Appendice, p. 497, n. 1; cf. above, t.I, p. 77 and p. 169.

⁹ See *Nova Francia*, t.I, n^o 4, 1926, p. 117. Piece reproduced and criticized ap. *Mémoires de la Société généalogique canadienne-française*, t.I, n^o 2, p. 19 (janvier 1944), by the R. F. Godbout.

¹⁰ See my thesis, p. 34 and p. 69.

the census of Acadia in 1671), and François (married in 1632, in Bourgueil), do not figure in the parish registers of Montreuil-Bellay. Another son of the same couple, Nicolas Trahan, husband of Lorande Belliard, baptized a daughter there in 1633. Elsewhere, Anne Trahan, married to Pierre Molay, baptizes four children, between 1624 and 1633. It is probable that this Trahan family had settled for at least one generation in this parish, since another stem is found there: Anthoyne Trahan married to Barbe Barault (probably brother of old Nicolas Trahan), father of three children baptized between 1610 and 1616.

Why did Guillaume Trahan and his son François come to settle in Bourgueil? It is probable that Guillaume married there, as this is certain for his brother François. The name of his first wife, François[e] Charbonneau (mother of their daughter Jeanne) is attested in the baptismal act of Marie de Menou, daughter of the governor Charles de Menou, seigneur d'Aulnay in 1639—of whom more will be said later on.

3. Sentence striking Guillaume Trahan for clearing in the forest of Bourgueil

In leafing through the Report of the *Archives Départementales de l'Indre et Loire*, at the name of the parish of Bourgueil, I came across a sentence in 1634 striking a certain number of inhabitants of Bourgueil.¹¹ The list of their names includes those of François Duberle (friend, as we have seen above, of Pierre Martin) and of Guillaume Trahan.

Now this François Duberle already appeared in the *Roll of the rent leases made by Squire Léonard d'Estampes de Valençay commendatory abbé of the royal abbey of Saint Pierre de Bourgueil*,¹² for a land adjoining that of Nicolas Simon, in October 1618.

The sentence, rendered by the tribunal of Chinon in 1634, cites as plaintiffs "the inhabitants of the parishes of Saint Germain and Saint Nicolas de Bourgueil, the joint attorney" and "in addition Squire Leonor d'Estampes", and as defendant[s] three religious, two squires, a captain of the guard of the forest of Bourgueil," François Duberle, Guillaume Trahan, and several other persons. This sentence ordered that "all that which had been undertaken and usurped and cleared by the said defendants of the appurtenances and appendages of the said forest of Bourgueil for the last forty years in the said [forest] conserved by the official reports of visitation and survey and so-called rent leases that we have declared void and of no effect—will be reunited in the future in the thickness of the said forest of Bourgueil. . . Imposing formal prohibition to the said defendants and all others to clear, to destroy or cut down any timber in the said forest or change the nature of the said [forest] on the pain of a one hundred livres fine."

The sentence enumerated afterwards the penalties which befell the defendants. . . "The said duberle fifty livres fine for having cleared the three fields containing twelve arpents and for the value of the wood which was there in two last [ones] containing eight and a half arpents, two hundred Livres and half of that for damages and interest and restitution of the fruits. . ."

. . . "The said traahan twenty livres fine and seventy livres for the value and estimation of the young wood which was on two arpents which he had had pulled up, of which part had been found in his house, and in addition forty livres for damages and interest. . ."

It is ascertained that this sentence struck the defenders of diverse environments: religious, squires, captain of the guard. . . and simple inhabitants. Must it be concluded of this arrest that the

¹¹ Arch. Dép. Indre et Loire, Série II, 45.

¹² *Ibid.*, II, 45.

defendants, hard hit by the fines, were brought to quit the country? However, only the name of Guillaume Trahan figures all together among the defendants affected by the sentence, and among the passengers of Bourguell embarked on the *Saint-Jehan*.

Moreover, Guillaume Trahan was still in Bourguell the following year (1635), since he was witness there of a marriage; in what frame of mind did this "clearer of forest" of the zeal judged excessive find himself when the emissaries (perhaps Claude de Launay-Razilly himself) presented themselves to him charged with recruiting volunteers to go to Acadia, at Chinon and at Bourguell? Did they mirror before them of a freer regime, of intact forests where each one could cut wood where it would seem to him proper? The fact remains that the *Saint-Jehan* brought to Acadia for always the family of Pierre Martin and Catherine Vigneau—who would give the light of day to the first-born in Acadia—and that of Guillaume Trahan and Françoise Charbonneau.

4. *Guillaume Trahan in Acadia*

Since 1636, when he must have disembarked after several weeks of navigation, we find again several times trace of this pioneer of the first hour, before the nominal census of 1671.

In 1639 was baptized in the church of Saint-Jean-Baptiste of Port Royal, the eldest daughter of Charles de Menou and of Jehanne Motin (who had arrived in Acadia on the same boat as the families of Bourguell); "her godfather was Pierre, son of Pierre Cachet, her godmother Jeanne Trahan daughter of Guillaume Trahan, artisan and of Françoise Charbonneau."¹³

In 1640, "an inquiry was immediately begun against Latour, on July 14, 1640, by Germain Doucet, Isaac Peseley and Guillaume Trahan, as representative of the inhabitants of Pentagoët, La Hève and Port Royal."¹⁴

In 1649 in his testament (cited above) Charles de Menou addressing himself to his wife wrote these lines of gratitude: "She will not forget Mrs. Guillaume Trahan."¹⁵

In 1654, among the signatures affixed at the bottom of the act of capitulation of Port Royal is found that of "M. Guillaume Trouën, syndic of the inhabitants."¹⁶

In 1671, the general census of Acadia, finally liberated, there appeared the names of: "Guillaume Trahan, artisan, 60 years old or thereabouts," and his wife "Magdeleine Brun, 25 years old,"¹⁷ with three sons: Guillaume, Jehan and Alexandre, ages of 4, 3, and 2 years.

"Jeanne Trahan, 40 years old," married to Jacob Bourgeois, 50 years old, surgeon". She was the "mother" of the Bourgeois of Acadia.

This artisan, of the refined signature, man appreciated by the governor, Charles de Menou, had also the favor of his fellow citizens, since he was the representative in 1640 of the little colony, then the syndic several years later. It is certain that he was a "personality" among the first Acadians.

¹³ B. N. Ms. fr. 31, 673, f°87, reproduced from *Revue d'Histoire de l'Amérique Française* vol. XVI, n°4, Mars 1963, p. 484.

¹⁴ Rameau de Saint Père, op. cit., t. I, p. 104.

¹⁵ It is still in question of the first wife of Guillaume Trahan (the second, in fact, was 25 years old in the census of 1671).

¹⁶ Rameau de Saint Père, op. cit., t. II, p. 304; cf. *Mémoires et Documents concernant la Nouvelle France*. Montréal 1688, t. I, p. 145.

¹⁷ I found the origin of the Bruns in the seigniorie d'Aulnay (cf. my thesis pp. 34-37).

It is interesting to follow the extension of the patronym *Trahan* across the four generations which developed in the territory of ancient Acadia in proportion to the progress of colonization. The first generation, that is to say Guillaume Trahan, married in the first marriage with Françoise Charbonneau, then in second marriage with Madeleine Brun, stayed in Port Royal, capital of the little colony. The second male generation, composed of three sons of Guillaume Trahan and of Madeleine Brun, left Port Royal to go live in the Bassin des Mines, when they were listed in the census as early as 1693, the Rivière de Piguit, at the Rivière de la Vieille Habitation. The third male generation is attested not only at the Mines and at the Rivière de Piguit, but at the Rivière aux Canards. As for the fourth male generation, it emigrated to the isthmus of Acadia (Petodiac and Chipoudy) and Ile Royale (Baie des Espagnols). The "Grand Derangement" dispersed the Trahans in diverse directions: Canada (Quebec, Yamachiche) England (from where they passed on to Brittany), Cayenne (from where they were sent to Rochefort), New England and Louisiana.

To establish the development of each generation, I took myself to the nominal censuses of old Acadia; to the parish registers (unfortunately late and full of gaps) of Acadia, Ile Saint-Jean, Ile Royale; to the Notariat of old Acadie; to the *Journal du Sieur de la Roquette* (1752); to the *Généalogie des Acadiens réfugiés à Belle Isle en mer* (1778), to the *Rôles des Acadiens réfugiés*; to the *Pétitions des Acadiens détenus* (1763); in New England. The sources will be cited here with the abbreviations already employed in the course of my thesis.¹⁸

The genealogy of the first four generations of the Trahans of Acadia, will be described here by tableaux, according to the usage precognized in the *Mémoires de la Société Généalogique canadienne française*.

For the first generation, I said how the origins of Guillaume Trahan, the artisan of Bourguell, were established. As far as the origins of his second wife, Madeleine Brun, "mother of the Trahans" of Acadia, I explained in the first part of my thesis¹⁹ how I found again in the parish registers of La Chaussée (Loudunais)—village forming part of the seigniory of Charles de Menou d'Aulnay, governor of Acadia (1635-1650)—the baptismal acts of two daughters of the "Acadians" Vincent Brun and Renée Brode: "On January 25, 1645, was baptized Madeleine daughter of Vincent Brin and Vincende (sic) Braude, godfather, Vincent Brault" (op. cit., p. 36).

For the second generation, we have some precise enough information due to the nominal censuses going from 1671 to 1693, in which the christian names and the ages of the spouses and of the children are mentioned—which was not the case in the XVIIIth century.

The three sons and three daughters of Guillaume Trahan and Madeleine Brun were in the Port Royal census in 1671 with their father and mother, and in 1686 with their mother and their stepfather. In a curious enough fashion, the census of 1686 cites them twice: 102 v° "Pierre Jean, 60 years old; Madeleine Brin, his wife, 47 years old; children of the first marriage (bed) of his wife: Guillaume, 19, Jean, 17, Jean-Charles (sic) 15, Jeanne, 12, Magdeleine, 9, Marie, 14; and Susanne Joan, 2 months. (They possess) 2 guns, eight plowed arpents, ten cows and ten sheep." But in 108 r°, they are described thus. "Magdeleine Brun 45 years old, Guillaume Trahan her son 20 years old, Jean 18 years old, Alexandre, 16 years old, and 3 daughters; and of la Rivière her second husband she had Susanne Rivière, 5 months. (They possess) 1 gun, two plowed arpents, seven cows, and three sheep."²⁰

¹⁸ See my thesis, t. II, pp. 919-933.

¹⁹ Op. cit., t. I, p. 36.

²⁰ Census of 1686 (A. Min. Col., série G 1, vol. 466).

In 1693, the three sons and the three daughters of Guillaume Trahan and Madeleine Brun were enumerated in the census at the Mines; they are all six married.

FIRST GENERATION

I. Guillaume Trahan born about 1611, probably at Montreuil-Bellay (actually in Maine et Loire) since artisan at Bourgueil (actually in Indre et Loire Since 1632, embarked for Acadia on the *Saint-Jehan* in 1636.

A. married in first marriage to *Françoise Charbonneau* about 1630

1^o Jeanne, born about 1631, married to Jacob Bourgeois, surgeon (Census 1671)²¹

B. married in second marriage to *Madeleine Brun* about 1666.

1^o Guillaume born about 1667 (Census 1671), married to Jacquette Benoist born about 1673 (Census 1693).²²

2^o Jehan-Charles born about 1668 (Census 1671), married to Marie Boudrot born about 1674 (Census 1693).²³

3^o Alexandre born about 1670 (Census 1671), married to Marie Pelerin born about 1669 (Census 1693).²⁴

4^o Marie born about 1672 (Census 1686), married to Jean Douaron born about 1651 (Census 1693).²⁵

5^o Jeanne born about 1674 (Census 1686), married to Pierre Vincent born about 1668 (Census 1693).²⁶

6^o Madeleine born about 1677 (Census 1686), married to Jacques Léger born about 1663 (Census 1693)²⁷

SECOND GENERATION

Eldes Branch

²¹ Le rôle de Saint-Jehan mentions a second child in the family Guillaume Trahan-Françoise Charbonneau: no trace of her is found in the subsequent censuses.

²² Or Jacqueline Benoist: daughter of Marth Benoist and Marie Chaussegros, in Census of 1686 at Port Royal.

²³ Daughter of Michel Boudrot and of Michelle Aucoin, in Census of 1671 at Port Royal.

²⁴ Daughter of Jacques Pellerin and of Marie Codbec. Came from Quebec and married at Beaubassin (GABI, Locomaria - XII).

²⁵ Widower of Marianne Canol, with whom he was enumerated in 1686.

²⁶ Son of Pierre Vincent and of Ane Gaudet, in census of 1671 at Port Royal.

²⁷ Jacques Léger called La Rozette was a soldier-drummer come from France to Port Royal (GABI, Locomaria-I).

Royale (Baye des Espagnols) (La Roque, II, 47); died and buried in 1758 in St-Charles (Canada) Tanguay, VII, 333).

—Estienne born about 1690 (Census 1693), married to Françoise Roy (born about 1706), in the census of 1752 at the Baye des Espagnols with two sons (La Roque I.c.); buried in St-Pierre du Sud (Canada) in 1758 (Tanguay, VII, 333).

—Alexandre, married to Marguerite Le Jeune in 1714 (RPSC).

—René, married to Marguerite Mélançon in 1725 (RPSC).

—Joseph, born about 1714, married in 1735 to Anne Terriot (RPSC), in the census at Ile St-Jean in 1752 (La Roque, _____) died probably in Cayenne, from where his wife and his sons went to Rochefort, where they were in the census of 1770.²⁸

—Anne, born in 1708 (RPSC).

—Madeleine, married to Joseph Hébert (GABI, Bangor-I).

During the third generation of the Trahans, there are very few documents, for Acadia had passed under the English regime, and the nominal censuses are missing between 1714 and 1752; as for the parish registers, they have gaps and are incomplete.

THIRD GENERATION

Eldes Branch

III.-B.-10 Pierre Trahan (son of Guillaume-II) married to Madeleine Comeau (GABI, Bangor-XIII). Issue: Pierre, born at Piguit in 1723 (*ibid*), married in third marriage to Madeleine Vincent, widow Duon (*ibid*).

III.-B.-10 Jean Trahan (son of Guillaume-II) married to Charlotte Comeaux (GABI, Sauzon III). Issue: Silvestre, born in 1724 at Piguit (*ibid*).

Simon, born in 1740 at Piguit, married at Morlaix in 1765 to C. J. Richard born à Piguit (*ibid*).

Younger Branch

III.-B.-20 Joseph Trahan (son of Jean-II) married to Elisabeth Terriot in 1725 at Rivière aux Canards, he died about 1761 at Liverpool, she died in 1756 in Virginia (GABI, Sauzon-IX). Issue: Anne born in 1726 (RPSC).

Charles born in 1730 (RPSC), married to Marie-Anne Landry, he died at Yamachiche (Canada) in 1785, she died at the same place in 1801 (Desaulniers, I. c.)

—Marie, married in second marriage in 1757 at Falmouth to Simon LeBlanc born in 1726 widower of Marguerite Bourque (GABI, Bangor-I)

—Jean Baptiste, born about 1735, married to Madeleine-Modeste Hébert in 1761 at Liverpool (GABI, Bangor-I).

²⁸ A. Min. Col. Série GI, vol. 458, f^os 459 and ss., and f^os 77 and ss.

—Françoise, born in 1737, married in 1758 at Liverpool to Pierre LeBlanc, born in 1734 (GABI, Sauzon-IX).

—Elisabeth, married to Pierre Terriot (born in 1742), at Morlaix in 1765 (GABI, Le Palais-I).

III.-B.-2^o René Trahan (son of Jean-II), married in 1717 to Elisabeth Darois, died before 1744. Issue:

—Jean, born in 1719 (RPSC), married in 1744 to Marguerite "Broussard", living at Rivière de Petcoudiac (RPBB).

—Marie, born in 1721 (RPSC).

—Marie-Josèphe born in 1722 (RPSC)

—Paul, born in 1723 (RPSC). Maybe this is the same Paul Trahan who was in the census at Petcoudiac in 1752 with his wife and his daughter, next to Jean Trahan married to Marguerite Brossard, in the census with three sons and one daughter, René Trahan (married to Isabelle Brossard), Marie Trahan (married to Germain Saulnier), Ursule Trahan (married to Joseph Brossard). The question is probably of five Trahan brothers and sisters.

III.-B.-2^o Jean Trahan (son of Jean-II), transported to Boston, married Marie Hebert

—Anne, born in 1724 (RPSC).

—Jean Baptiste, born in 1730 (RPSC).

—Elisabeth, married to Honoré Daigre in 1762 (GABI, Le Palais-I).

—Marie, married in 1769 to Jacques Hébert, at St-Philippe (Canada) (Tanguay, VII, 333).

III.-B.-2^o Pierre Trahan (son of Jean-II) married to Jeanne Daigre. Issue:

—René born at St. Joseph of Rivière aux Canards in 1734 (GABI, Bangor-XII).

—Pierre born in the same place, in 1724 also (*ibid*).

Younger Brother Branch

III.-B.-3^o Alexandre Trahan (son of Alexandre-II) married to Marguerite LeJeune, died before, 1746 (RPSC). Issue:

—Claude born in 1719, married to Anne LeBlanc, in the census of 1752 at l'Anse au matebot (Ile St-Jean) (La Roque, II, 108).

III.-B.-3^o Jean Trahan (son of Alexandre-II), married to Marie Giroir. Issue:

—Marie-Josèphe, born and died in 1715 (RPSC).

—Pierre born about 1722, buried October 22, 1756 in Quebec (Tanguay VII, 333).

—Paul born about 1733 (La Roque II, 47).

—Lucie born about 1734 (La Roque II, 47).

—Agathe born about 1737 (*ibid*).

—Marguerite born about 1743 (*ibid*).

III.-B.-3^o Estienne Trahan (son of Alexandre-II), married to Françoise Roy. Issue:

—Charles born about 1734.

—François born about 1736.

The perignations of the third and even more of the fourth generation of the Trahans are difficult to reconstruct, by reason of the small number of documents concerning Ile Royale and Ile St-Jean. In the great nominal census taken in 1752 by Sieur de la Roque, the Trahans (spelled Trahant) were particularly numerous at Anse au matolet (Ile St-Jean); there were some also at Pointe de l'Est (*ibid.*, II, 127 and 108), at Anse du Nord-Ouest (*ibid.*, II, 160). In Ile Royale, the Trahans were numerous at Baye des Espanoles, two leagues from the mouth of the little Bras d'or. (*ibid.* II, 47).

What had befallen the Trahans of Acadia at the time of the dispersion of 1755? Those of continental Acadia were the first taken in 1755. The list of Acadian prisoners at Grand Pré (taken by Colonel Winslow) included 16 Trahans;²⁹ but the Acadians united in the Isthmus of Petcoudiac and Chipoudy were expelled shortly after, and those of Ile St. Jean and Ile Royale suffered the same fate (1758).

Isthmus of Acadia

A group of Trahan families, probably the households of three brothers (issue of René Trahan and Elisabeth Darois): Paul, Jean and René, in the Census at Petcoudiac in 1752, were still there in 1754, 1755 and 1757, thus also their sisters Marie and Ursule according to the acts conserved in the *Registre des missions du Nouveau-Brunswick* (Le Guerne, missionary).³⁰

New England

We find, among the survivors of the Acadians detained in New England in 1763, several Trahan families; those of Bruneau Trahan in Pennsylvania; of Charles Trahan and of Honoré Trahan (in the census of 1752 at Baye des Espanols, Ile Royale), in Maryland; of Marie-Josèphe Trahan, at Baltimore. All figure in the lists joined to the petitions addressed in 1763 to the Duke de Nivernois, French ambassador, "to return to their old country."³¹

Nova Scotia

Among the Acadians kept prisoners at Halifax in 1763, are found René, Jean and Eusèbe Trahan and their families, in a list of petitioners addressed to the Duke de Nivernois in the same condition as the former.

Quebec and the St. Lawrence Valley

A group of refugee Acadians succeeded in reaching Canada; it admitted notably of the family of Jean-Baptiste Trahan (born about 1710) married to Catherine Boudrot (with four sons and one daughter), expelled from Ile St.-Jean, where the census of La Roque in 1752 found them at Anse au matolet (their son Joseph was born there in 1755) (Tanguay, VII, 333); they went towards

²⁹ Cf. Dudley LeBlanc, *op. cit.*, p. 84.

³⁰ Archives de l'archevêché de Québec, années 1754 à 1757.

³¹ A. Min. Aff. Etr., Corr. pol. Angleterre, vol. 451.

Canada, where they must have arrived exhausted: the father was buried at St. Charles in 1758, soon after his daughter Pélagie (buried in 1756) and his son Jean-Baptiste (buried in 1756 also), and shortly before his daughter Marie-Anne (buried in 1764) (Tanguay, VII, 333).

More fortunate was François Trahan, whose parents Etienne Trahan and Françoise Roy — escaped from Ile Royale—had come to die at St.-Pierre du Sud in 1758; François Trahan married three times in Canada, notably at St.-Charles and at St-Thomas, where his posterity survived. (Tanguay, VII, 333).

As for the trunk of the Trahans of Yamachiche (5 leagues north of Trois-Rivières) it climbs back to Charles Trahan (son of Joseph-III, son of Jean-II) and Marie-Anne Landry, married about 1748 at Rivière aux Canards; prisoners at Concord (near Boston) after the dispersion of 1755, the two fled to Yamachiche, where they died in 1785 and 1801 respectively, after having solidly established their family there.

It is their son Grégoire, born about 1752 in Acadia, who engaged in the "American" army in 1775, and settled in Philadelphia, where he married in 1780 and American, Marguerite Bourque; he was buried there in 1811; his posterity, [who] changed to the English language, carry the name of Strahan.

But his brothers Jean-Baptiste and Etienne lived in Yamachiche. Desaulniers, in his study of the Trahan family at Yamachiche, notes that in 1898, the name of the Trahan family was still alive at Yamachiche and Ste. Sévère.

Brittany

Numerous are the Trahans among the Acadian families come from the prisons of England, where their captivity had lasted from 1755 to 1763, and sent towards Brittany, where they found refuge first at Morlaix, then at Belle-Isle-en mer.

As early as 1765, three Acadian family heads, Honoré LeBlanc, Joseph Trahan and Simon Granger had come from Morlaix to Belle-Isle-en-mer. The state of the Acadian families established on this island in 1767 comprises a dozen Trahan families [who] left again as many as Locmaria as at Bangor and at Sauzon. It is still, in the twentieth century, one of the family names attested on this island. Other Trahans remained in Morlaix, where arrears in pay beat them down in 1777.³²

Rochefort

At Rochefort, in 1765, the Role of the Inhabitants of Ile Royale, to whom is attributed a pension, includes especially Elisabeth Trahan, 26 years old. In 1770, at Rochefort also, in a list of Acadian families come from Cayenne, figures Augustin Trahan, 37 years old, his wife, and their daughter Elisabeth, 4 years old, born at Cayenne; and the widow of Joseph Trahan, Anne Temiaud, accompanied by their sons Mathurin, 26 years old, and Jean-Baptiste, 20 years old (that is to say the two youngest of his sons, who had been in the census of 1752 at Anse au matelot, Ile St-Jean, in 1752).

Louisiana

³² A. Dép. Ile et Vaine: *Rôle des Acadiens de Bretagne recevant des soldes (fin XVIII^e siècle).*

in the Archives départementales of Ille-et-Vilaine, is found "Etat des familles acadiennes qui passent à la Louisiane" (state of the acadian families who are going to Louisiana), dated 1785; among these families, who embarked at Nantes, are found 57 persons carrying the name of TRAHAN. Leaving the shores of the West of France, as their common ancestor Guillaume Trahan had done in 1636, these Trahan families aimed the bow towards a new destiny, which was to bring them to Louisiana, where many Acadian families, escaped from New England, had already settled. Many Trahans were found there as attested by the Rolls of Louisiana. Acadians engaged in the War of American Independence (St-Martinville 1774 and 1777: Three officers and 5 soldiers carry the name of Trahan): They had arrived as early as 1765, founding in the Attakapas region a post to which was given the name of New Acadia.

Thus, carried by numerous descendants, whose ancestors faced many migrations, the name of the "artisan" of Bourgueil resounded as well in the country of the Louisiana "Bayous" as in the broad valley of the Saint-Lawrence, in the little Baye Ste-Marie (Nova Scotia), and on the proud rock of Belle-Isle en mer.³³

ADDENDUM**

Guillaume Trahan, maker of cutting tools (maréchal de tranchant),*** born about 1611, was one of the notable inhabitants of Port Royal. In 1640 d'Aulnay de Charmizay had charged him, jointly with Germain Doucet, Sieur de la Verdure, and Isaac Pesseley, to inform against La Tour; later on August 16, 1654, he signed the act of capitulation as syndic of the population.

³³ Dudley LeBlanc, *op. cit.* pp. 193 and 161.

** Jore, J. _____, "Mes Ancêtres Acadiens", *Mémoires de la Société généalogique canadienne-française*, vol. 6, nos. 6 et 7, Avril-Juillet. 1933, p. 262.

*** That is to say maker of cutting tools.

QUERY

I wish to correspond with any one who might have knowledge of the Perry family prior to the early 1800's.

I need to find out where Nathan Perry was born and who were his father and mother. I believe he was either born in 1815 or 1820 even perhaps 1830. He did marry in 1845. He died in or near Abbeville, La., in June 1903. There is some rumor that he was of English descent. Between 1848-1852 he served as sheriff of Vermilion Parish. Aside from these few facts I know very little. I really need to know if he came from Pennsylvania, Virginia or maybe Florida—even Kentucky.

Anyone having information about this family, please contact Renée M. Adams, 207 N. Church Avenue, Kaplan, La. 70548.

THE JAMES H. WALKER BIBLE

The genealogy of the James H. Walker family is written in a small book, that was inserted and bound between pages 528 and 529 of this bible.

Transcribed by
Michael R. Rogers

In Memory of my Parents

Kirby Saraphin Roger(s)
and
Marguerite Louise (Provost, Walker) Minvielle Rogers

The James H. Walker bible was donated to the Hill Memorial Library, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana by Mr. Jean Minvielle of Jeanerette, La. in the early 1950s. This bible is lavied as a rare book by the library.

The last person to keep up the genealogy of the Walker family in this bible was Mrs. Susan Walker Moreau, daughter of Sterling and Cora Walker. Susan Walker Moreau was the grandmother of Mr. Jean Minvielle. She gave the bible to Mr. Minvielle.

A Note of Interest

Sterling Walker was born June 8, 1856, died Oct. 4, 1923. Cora Walker wife of Sterling was born Oct. 14, 1859, died Nov. 6, 1917. Both husband and wife are buried in the Patoutville cemetery.

Book containing the age, birth and names of the children of J. H. Walker

Aspasie Walker born June 16th 1854.

Louisiana Walker departed this life April 11, 1911 at 12:20 o'clock in the morning.

Sammuel Walker born In Philadelphia, Penn'a. Died in St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana, in his 74th year. Died Oct. 11 A. D. 1811.

Janna Ann Davis born on Roan Oak, North Carolina. Died Sept. A. D. 1833.

- 1) Anthony Walker
- 2) Moses P. Walker
- 3) Sammuel Walker
- 4) William Walker
- 5) Rebecca Walker
- 6) John Walker

- 7) Mary Walker
- 8) Sarah Waler was born A. D.
1776 and died Jan. 25, 1883.
- 9) Louisa Walker
- 10) Daniel Walker
Anthony Walker born Oct. 8th
A. D. 1795.

Sarah Westner born May 13th A. D. 1799.

A. Walker & S. Westner married Feb. 26th A. D. 1818.

Births of their children

Eliza Walker born Agt. 7th A. D. 1819.
 James H. Walker born Sept. 13th A. D. 1815.
 Elizabeth Ann Walker born Oct. 2nd A. D. 1822.
 Moses A. Walker born Dec. 9th A. D. 1824.
 Sidney Marya Walker born Oct. 2nd A. D. 1826.
 Virginia Walker born June 18th A. D. 1832.
 Augustavus Walker born March 29th A.D. 1835.

Deaths

Eliza Walker departed this life Agt. 15th A. D. 1819.
 Sidney Maria Walker departed this life June 2nd A. D. 1832.
 Elizabeth Ann Walker departed this life Oct. 12th A. D. 1832.
 Moses A. Walker departed this life Agt. 12th A. D. 1833.
 Virginig Walker departed this life Sept. 9th A. D. 1833.
 Augustavus Walker departed this life Agt. 17th A. D. 1836.

James H. Walker born Sept. 13th A. D. 1815.
 Eliza Collins born Feb. 9th A. D. 1821

James H. Walker and Eliza Collins married June 8th A. D. 1837.

Births of Their Children

First child girl
 Sarah Jane Walker born April 1st A.D. 1835.
 Louisa Waker born Dec. 5th A.D. 1839.
 Mary C. Walker born Nov. 11th A.D. 1843.

Deaths

Eliza Walker departed this life April 22, 1845,
 5 minutes to 8 o'clock P.M.
 Sarah Waker wife of Anthony Walker departed this life the 17th of April A.D. 1840.

Ursin Patin born in the Parish of Ste. Martin, La. A.D. 1790
 Marie Aspasia Guidry born in the Parish of Lafayette A.D. 1795.
 Ursin Patin married to Marie Aspasia Guidry A. D. 1816.

Second Marriage

James H. Walker and Julianne Azilma Patin married on the 24th Sept. A. D. 1846.

Births of Their Children

Ursin Walker born June 28th A. D. 1847.

Silvania Marie Walker born Augt. 1st A. D. 1848.

Jullianne Azma Patin born in the Parish of Lafayette, State of La. Feb. 10 A. D. 1821.

James H. Walker born in the Parish of St. Mary, state of La. A. D. Sept. 13th 1815.

Children of the Second Marriage

First child boy

Ursin Walker born June 28th A. D. 1847 at 12 o'clock at midnight in the Parish of St. Mary, La.

Second child girl

Silvanne Mary Walker born August 1st A. D. 1848 at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Parish of St. Mary, La.

Augustavus Walker born Dec. 11th A. D. 1849 at 5 o'clock in the evening in the Parish of St. Mary, La.

William Walker born n22d of October 1851 ten minutes after five o'clock A. M. Parish of St. Mary, La.

Joseph Walker born the 4th January 1853 at 12 o'clock midnight, Parish of St. Mary, La.

Aspasia Walker born June 16th 1854 Parish St. Mary's.

Fanili Alice Walker born Dec. 14th 1839 Parish of st. Mary's, La.

Emilie Cora Walker born October 14th 1839 Parish St. Mary's, La.

Anthony Walker departed this life the 2nd of June A. D. 1865 in the Parish of St. Mary's, La.

Ursin Patin departed this life *no date day of no date 18 no date* in the Parish of Lafayette, La.

Marie Aspasia Guidry wife of Ursin Patin departed this life the 2nd June A. D. 1864 in the Parish of Lafayette, La.

Book containing the ages, births and names of the family
of
J. H. Walker

Sammuel Walker was born in Philadelphia, Penn'a and died in St. Mary's Parish the 11th of October A. D. 1811. Age'd 74.

Sarah Ann Davis was born on Roanoke River, State of N. Carolina and died the 22nd Sept. 1833.

Names of their children were:

Anthony Walker
Moses Walker
Sammuel Walker
William Walker
Rebecca Walker
John Walker
Mary Walker
Lousiane Waker
Daniel Walker

Anthony Walker was born Oct. 18th A. D. 1785.

Sarah Westner was born May the 13th 1799.

Anthony Walker and Sarah Westner were married Feb. 26 A. D. in the Parish of Baton Rouge.

Births of their children

Eliza Walker was born A. D. 1819 August 7th.
James H. Walker was born Sept. 12th A. D. 1820.
Elizabeth Ann Walker was born Oct. 2nd A. D. 1822.
Moses A. Waker was born Dec. 9th A. D. 1824.
Sidney Ma?? Walker was born Oct. 2nd A. D. 1826.
Virginia Walker was born June 18 A. D. 1832
Augustus Walker was born March 29th A. D. 1835.

All of the above children were born in the Parish of St. Mary, Louis'a.

Deaths

Eliza Walker departed this life August 15th 1819.
Sidney Ma?? Walker departed this life June 2nd 1827
Elizabeth Ann Walker departed this life Oct. 12th 1832.
Moses Walker departed this life August 12th 1833.
Augustus Walker departed this life August 7th 1836.
Sarah Walker wife of Anthony Walker departed this life April 17th 1847 in the Parish of St. Mary,
born May 13, 1799. Age 46 years.

Anthony Waker departed this life the wnd of June 1865 in the Parish of st. Mary, La. Age 80 years.

James H. Walker was born the 13th September 1820, Parish of St. Mary, La.

Eliza Collins was born Feb. 19th 1821, Parish of St. Mary, La.

Births of their children

Sarah Jane Walker was born 1st of April A.D. 1838.

Lousiane Walker was born the 5th December A. D. 1839.

Mary Catherine Walker was born 11th November 1841.

Sammuel Walker was born 11th November 1843.

Eliza Collins wife of Jamies H. Walker departed this life 22nd Apl. 1845. in St. Mary Parish, Louisiana.

Ursin Patin was born in the Parish of St. Mary, La. in the year 1790.

Marie Aspasia Guidry was born in 1795 in the Parish of Lafayette, La.

Ursin Patin and Marie Aspasia Guidry were married in the year 1816.

Ursin Patin departed this life in the Parish of Lafayette, La. March 1853. Age 63 years.

Marie Aspasia Guidry wife of Ursin Patin departed this life the 7th of June 1864 in the Parish of Lafayette, La. Age 69.

Juliane Asalima Patin was born the wnd of February 1821 in the Parish of Lafayette, La.

Second Marriage

James H. Walker and Julianne Asalima Patin were married the 24th day of September A. D. 1846 in the Parish of Lafayette, La.

Date of the births of their children

Ursin Walker was born the 28th day of June A. D. 1847.

Sylvania Marie Walker was born the 1st August A. D. 1848.

Augustus Walker was born the 11th December 1849.

William Walker was born the 22nd day of October A. D. 1851.

Joseph Walker was born the 2nd day of Jan. 1853.

Aspasie Walker was born the 16th day of June A. D. 1855.

Fanill Alice Walker was born the 14th December 1857.

Emilie Cora Walker was born the 14th October 1859.

All of the foregoing named children were born in the Parish of St. Mary, Louisiana.

Luvinia Alice Walker born November 6th 1873.

Laura Walker born June 9th 1875.

Henry Euings and Aspasie Walker was married on the 23rd day of September 1873. Their first child boy was born on the 27th of February 1875 at 1 o'clock and 20 minutes P. M. and his name is Henry Monroe Euings.

Joseph Anthony Euings was born third of October 1876.

Ursin Walker and Lauvenza Lange was married on the 21 day of April A. D. 1870.

The births of their children

James Anthony Walker was born the 9day of february A. D. 1871 at 6 o'clock P. M.

William Moses Walker was born on the 23 day of November A. D. 1872 at 2 o'clock P. M.

Julien Azelima was born on the 5 day of January A. D. 1875 at 6h. 15ms in the evening.

Augustus Walker was born March the 5, 1876.

Births of Usin children con't

Cecelin Walker was born on the 12day of April A. d. 1878 and died on the 18 day of April A. D. Age 5 days.

Louis Louma Walker born June 5, 1879.

Augustus Walker was born March 5, 1878 and was killed with a pistol by accident Oct. 17, 1880. Age 4 yrs. 7 months and 5 days.

George Walker was born on the last day of August 1881 in the morning.

Cora Walker and Sterling Walker were married the 11th of May 1876.

Births of their children

Mary Melia born March 28 and died on the 10th July 1878.
 Susan Walker was born on the 25 November 1878.
 William Walker was born Nov. A. D. 1880 2 o'clock mght.
 Lyman Flanagan Walker was born 29 day December 1882.

Births of Ursin Walker brought over to this page.

(note- these births must belong to Ursin Walker and Lauvenza Lange)

Ursin Walker was born on the 15th day of November 1883.

Amile Loyd was born on the 3d February 1886 and died on the 20th April 1886.

Rolly Andrus was born on the 2d March A. D. 1887.

Mary Linea was born the 14th July 1889.

Rivers Euzebe was born on the 14th August A. D. 1891 in the Parish of St. Mary.

Deaths

James H. Walker departed this life on the 1st day of February A. D. 1884 at 5 o'clock in the morning.

Sarah Walker died on the 23 day January A. D. 1883.

Joseph Walekr departed this life on the 15th October A. D. 1882.

Julian Azelma Walker died 16th Jan. 1896 in the morning at 4 o'clock.

Births of (faded)

Agness Walker born Aug. 18th 1883.

Augustus Walker departed this life June 8, 1901.

Lyn More was born 2 March 91.

Alma More and Alen More was born 24 March 91.

Fanny's children age

Felix Sidney was born July 3d 1878.

Amile Rivers Moore was born on the 28th of Aug. A. D. 1879.

Lewis Moore was born on 9 of April A. D. 1880 and died 24 day of June 1881.

Lemuel Lee Moore was born on the 9th day of January A. A. 1883 and died on 29 January A. D. 1884.

Anthony Moore Rodolf (sux) was born on 16 Sept. A. D. 1884.

Twins girls Azelema Jabouel and Celemia Angel Moore born 24 Sept. 1886.

Lynn Exarvie Moore was born on the 2d of March at 9 A. M. A. D. 1889.

Twins Allen and Almo Moore was born on 24th March A. D. 1891.

Hortense Marie Walker born Jan. 9, 1889.

Charley Washington Walker born June 11, 1879.

Children

Madge Margaret Walker born June 21, 1908.

Ray Joseph Walker born May 18, 1910.

Ethel May Walker born Oct. 17, 1912.

Charley Walker, Jr. born Oct. 16, 1914.

Irene Louise Walker born Jan. 25, 1916.

Ira Gerard Walker born Dec. 14, 1923.

Joseph Walker was married to mary Alice Hansberry the second of February 1876.

End of book

Tombstone Inscriptions in the Lafayette Protestant Cemetery

*compiled by
Carl A. Brasseaux and Glenn R. Conrad**

(continued from vol. XXIII, no. 2)



Polly Hazel France Cunningham
Aug. 2, 1913-April 12, 1952

Dr. W. H. Cunningham
Jan. 7, 1842
Aug. 25, 1881

Elizabeth Pharr Cushman
1866-1948

Dr. Milton R. Cushman
1859-1934

Mrs. A. F. DaCosta
Oct. 30, 1872
July 20, 1945

August Frank DaCosta
Louisiana
PFC, 29 Regt. USMC
World War II
Feb. 17, 1926-Dec. 26, 1946

August Frank DaCosta, Jr.
Louisiana
Q. M 1 cl, U. S. Navy
Oct. 2, 1889
Oct. 6, 1929

Pandaley Daley
1878-1948

Mayrne Daniel
wife of
Fred B. Lafleur, Sr.
Born Camden, Ark.
Nov. 22, 1891
Died July 21, 1924

Ngu Yen Trong Chua
Dao-Ba-Tuan
Dec. 25, 1964
July 16, 1975

Francis Edgar Darby
1851-1938

Oswald Darby
1886-1913

Ulric Darby
1888-1913

Dewitt Clinton David
Dec. 11, 1910
May 21, 1955

Elena Chauvin David
1886-1949

John Wright David
1883-1959

Mrs. J. W. David
Dec. 5, 1886-Aug. 12, 1949

Our Baby
Elizabeth R. Davidson
Jan. 21, 1899
May 13, 1901

Hyder Kennedy Davison
Oct. 29, 1896
April 25, 1973

*The inscriptions were compiled in 1983.

James Joseph Davidson
Nov. 20, 1851
March 9, 1937

Ellen Fisher Davis
Feb. 8, 1871
Nov. 21, 1939

Frank E. "Pa" Davis
July 29, 1867
Jan. 24, 1949

Leo J. D'Avy
Jan. 19, 1883-Feb. 22, 1939

Rachel D'Avy
Dec. 10, 1894-Oct. 3, 1975

Mrs. Rene J. Deffez
Née Effie Guidry
Aug. 22, 1888
June 6, 1971

Carl John Dehm
La.
CD3 U. S. Navy
Korea
Aug. 19, 1930-May 21, 1960

Chester I. Dehm
U. S. Army
World War 1
Sept. 9, 1894-Mar. 2, 1979

Louise R. Dehm
April 8, 1904-

Rene J. Delaune
1886-1942

Edmond Delhomme
Oct. 23, 1891
March 27, 1968

Eva Schaeffler Delhomme
Dec. 14, 1900-

Helen Gerac Delhomme
1882-1933

James E. Delhomme
July 26, 1922-Feb. 26, 1960

Rene Delhomme
June 9, 1882
July 17, 1955

Aby Demanade
Mar. 7, 1882
Nov. 29, 1899

Elbert Demanade
March 4, 1918
Aug. 16, 1919

Felix Demanade
May 8, 1850
May 21, 1921

Felix Demanade, II
1916
(infant's grave)

Harold Demanadé
Jan. 16, 1886
Oct. 26, 1955

Margaret Demanade
1911
(infant's grave)

Mattie Demanade
Jan. 23, 1861
June 20, 1911

May Miller Demanadé
Nov. 5, 1888
Jan. 2, 1970

Stanley Demanade
Dec. 7, 1889
Aug. 31, 1891

Edith Demaurapeaux
July 4, 1879-May 20, 1936
"Till we meet again"

John Marshall Denbo
Dec. 30, 1895
Nov. 29, 1957

Christine Anna Dittman
wife of
Michael Edmunds
died March 3, 1908
age 68 years

Annie B. Kavech Dixon
Dec. 28, 1881
May 29, 1946

Fred Carroll Dixon
Feb. 3, 1903-Sept. 18, 1982

Fanny M. Leonpacher Doba
Sept. 25, 1906-April 4, 1982

John F. Domengeaux
U. S. Army
Feb. 23, 1927-Jan. 29, 1973

Mrs. C. A. Donley
Née Lillian Jaeger
1887-1957

Charles A. Donley
Aug. 10, 1888
Feb. 4, 1962

Albert Doucet
July 30, 1868
Sept. 20, 1931

Martial (Jim) Doucet
1882-1932

Mrs. Martial Doucet
1882-1968

Sweetie Darling Doucet
July 15, 1871-April 28, 1952

Wesley Elmo Doucet
Feb. 3, 1894
Sept. 23, 1959

Martin J. Ducote, Sr.
Feb. 10, 1898-March 1, 1974

Waldo Howard Dugas
Dec. 22, 1902
May 16, 1961

Mrs. Adolphe Duhon
1858-1933

Jules Duhon
1893-1943

Mrs. Villior Duhon
1839-1920

Annabel Snell Dupleix
wife of
P. Robley Dupleix, Sr.
Jan. 15, 1887
July 8, 1965

In Memory
P. Robley Dupleix, Jr.
May 31, 1913
Jan. 10, 1948

P. Robley Dupleix, Sr.
Sept. 23, 1886
Nov. 28, 1952

Jeanne (Jane) Dupuis
wife of
John Louis Stephan
Nov. 1, 1890-June 10, 1969

Bessie A. Durio
1891-1970

Marguerite Durio
wife of
Charels F. Howorka
Died April 17, 1973

In Memory of Michael Durke
born in Bavaria, Germany
Nov. 18, 1819
died June 14, 1869
erected by their children

Octavia Lee Durke
wife of M. Duke
born Mar. 21, 1826
died June 12, 1892
erected by their children

Albert L. Dyer
Sept. 10, 1846-Feb. 7, 1917

Andrew Dyer
March 9, 1817
Feb. 22, 1868

Johanna Lee Dyer
Dec. 13, 1824
June 1, 1885

Lily
daughter of
A. L. Dyer and Anna Roy
Feb. 3, 1889-Oct. 30, 1906
Aged 17 years

"Too good for earth God called her home"

Nellie Dyer
wife of Estus Ashley
April 14, 1893
April 25, 1962

John A. Van Dyke
Jan. 11, 1871-Dec. 28, 1920

Charles Milo Edgerton
Jan. 17, 1898
Nov. 19, 1976

William Edmunds
born
Waterford, Ireland
died
Oct. 16, 1887
age 54 years

Norwood Edward
son of

I. N. Saterfield and Eva L. Erwin
born April 17, 1890
died Feb. 5, 1892

Suffer the little children come upto me
and forbid them not for such is the
Kingdom of God.

D. Clements Elliott
Oct. 22, 1909
June 9, 1943

Oscar Gunn Ellis
Louisiana
Bos'n Mate 1 CL
U. S. Navy
Oct. 7, 1898
March 3, 1938

My love goes with you and my soul goes
to join God.

Rest Dear Mother
Sophia
née Crow, wife of
Dr. W. B. Erwin
born April 15, 1832
died June 23, 1895
Blessed are the dead
Which died in the Lord.

Rest Dear Father
Dr. W. B. Erwin
born Dec. 31, 1828
died Oct. 11, 1867
Faithful to his trust
Even unto his death.

Maurice S. Evans
Dec. 7, 1906
Mar. 16, 1968

Thomas Lawrence Evans
1892-1950

Thomas Lawrence Evans, Jr.
1927-

In Loving Memory of
Regina Poimboeuf Faac
born May 5, (1867?)
died Aug. 25, 1931

Remembered by Elizabeth Moody

Benjamin R. Falconer
born Feb. 9, 1895
died April 26, 1961

Emma Miller Falconer
Born Mar. 6, 1902
Died April 28, 1978

Fred E. Falgout
Aug. 28, 1883-June 21, 1958

Guy E. Falgout
Jan. 10, 1889
Oct. 9, 1953

Helen Farmer
beloved wife of
H. F. Limerich
Died Nov. 21, 1931

Hanna L. Fischer
Oct. 22, 1885-Mar. 10, 1965

Benjamin F. Flanders, II
Dec. 29, 1861
Oct. 22, 1944

Benjamin F. Flanders, III
Sept. 10, 1906
June 11, 1978

Maude Y. Flanders
Dec. 3, 1871
April 29, 1957

Rosemary Roy Flanders
May 13, 1912-

Mary Temple Fletcher
wife of
Dr. Felix Elói Girard
Aug. 27, 1893
Oct. 26, 1957

Iris B. Freman
Oct. 20, 1911-

Jessie James Foreman
June 28, 1908
Oct. 9, 1970

Laurence Breaux Foreman
Feb. 5, 1891-Mar. 1, 1976

Tommy Foreman
Sept. 21, 1945
Aug. 20, 1946

Eben Frayson
Infant son of
A. A. & S. C. Morgan, Jr.

Bella Roy Fritz
July 21, 1910-Sept. 29, 1975

Henry W. Fritz
Dec. 1, 1893-Aug. 30, 1971

Mrs. Henry W. Fritz
Née Ethel Marie Graser
Sept. 21, 1896-July 30, 1970

Laura Alice Farmer
wife of
Henry Grevemberg
1871-1936

W. R. Farmer
1883-1949

Besseye Evans Faulk
(no dates)

John Wesley Faulk
May 27, 1879
Aug. 28, 1942

David C. Ferrari
Oct. 2, 1903
Aug. 31, 1975

Lyda D. Ferrari
April 12, 1916
(Death date not given)

Elmer Feusse
Nov. 27, 1897
June 12, 1974

Jessie Post Feusse
Dec. 19, 1906
Jan. 15, 1952

Agnes Guilbeau Fiero
Aug. 18, 1878
Dec. 3, 1973

(Bernard?) Fiero
born (Nov. 17, 1944?)
died (Nov. 21, 1945?)

Mary L. Stamp Fiero
Aug. 7, 1877
Feb. 26, 1920

Ray Fiero
Feb. 2, 1878
May 4, 1961

George M. Fischer
Jan. 1, 1872
Sept. 17, 1950

Mrs. J. L. Fritz
Née Blanche Gallagher
Jan. 19, 1889
Dec. 2, 1946

Patrick Fritz
Nov. 17, 1948-Dec. 31, 1976

Wilbert D. Fritz, Jr.
Sept. 17, 1930
Sept. 18, 1978

Wilbert D. Fritz, Jr.
U. S. Army
Korea
1930-1978

Wilbert D. Fritz, Sr.
Feb. 13, 1902-May 10, 1970

Wm. G. Fritz
May 27, 1860
Nov. 7, 1937

Mrs. Wm. G. Fritz
Dec. 3, 1861
April 15, 1934

Joy Edith Gammill
1909-1948

Our Beloved Mother
Eveline Garrett
wife of

D. B. Richardson
born April 14, 1808
died Nov. 14, 1878

Asleep in Jesus (remainder largely
illegible)

Mother
Mathilde Patin Gaynard
March 21, 1907
April 21, 1975

Ulric Gerac
1913-1922

Fred W. Gerwick
June 20, 1903
Dec. 21, 1979

Elizabeth Nelson Gibbs
Oct. 1, 1865
Jan. 1, 1940

Elizabeth W. Gibbs
1883-1954

Rev. George Stanley Gibbs
Born in Lexington, Va.
May 3, 1848
Died Crowley, La.
Feb. 23, 1914

Stonewall J. Gibbs
1878-1947

In Loving Memory
Charles Gilbert
Nov. 12, 1904
April 19, 1979

Benito C. Gilder
July 18, 1876
Dec. 26, 1966

Gaines Aden Gilder
July 2, 1904
Oct. 9, 1965

Margaret Phillips Gilder
May 21, 1880-Oct. 15, 1970

Crow Girard
July 27, 1861
Aug. 5, 1947

Felix Eloi Girard
Dec. 18, 1869
May 2, 1949

Gabriel Duval Girard
born Nov. 28, 1857
died Aug. 18, 1858

Irene Amelia Girard
wife of
G. H. Masters
Aug. 12, 1894
Mar. 16, 1922

M. Eloi Girard
March 27, 1896
December 22, 1974

Mary Gladys Girard
Born Nov. 21, 1905
Died Nov. 26, 1912
"Little Sis"

Michael Eloi Girard
Born Sept. 4, 1828
Died April 15, 1889

Percy Michel Girard
1859-1944

Mrs. Percy Michel Girard
1872-1952

Anna E. G. Giraud
Sept. 10, 1880
Aug. 10, 1946

Emile Giraud
April 28, 1869-July 15, 1951

Anna Hopkins Givens
Oct. 31, 1883
May 2, 1963

John S. Givens
April 23, 1876
Jan. 9, 1936

Sarah Torian Givens
1840-1928

R. M. Glover
1883-1949

Clarence H. Goff
April 14, 1898-Sept. 12, 1967

Mrs. Clarence H. Goff
nee rose Piccione
Dec. 5, 1908-April 7, 1979

Minnie A. Atwood Goff
Born Jan. 30, 1892
Dec. 20, 1966

Rose Roy Evans Arnett Gooch
1904-

Robert E. Goode
1874-1940

Sally Anne Goode
1881-1966

Jewel Ann Goodman
1975-

John A. Gorr
Jan. 10, 1883
Jan. 14, 1947

Daisy Mouton Graser
Sept. 25, 1871-July 4, 1917

Fred Graser
1900-1944

John A. Graser
Dec. 23, 1907
Sept. 17, 1938

John J. Graser
Dec. 11, 1873-June 8, 1935

Paul Ralph Graser
Oct. 31, 1910-Sept. 17, 1946

Ralph J. Graser
Louisiana
Corp. 159 Depot Brigade
April 13, 1931
(no other dates)

Layton Gray
Louisiana
Cpt. Army Air Forces
World War II
Aug. 16, 1916-Oct. 29, 1972

Verenzo Gray
1872-1949

Mrs. Verenzo Gray
Née Margaret Layton
1887-1962

Carolina Hergert Grazer
1851-1908

John J. Grazer
Confederacy
Civil War
1844-1888

Drew Paul Green
Aug. 5, 1882
June 17, 1970

Mrs. D. P. Green
Née
Edna Babb
1884-1946

Jeane C. Green
March 3, 1885
July 2, 1962

Duncan Greig
April 13, 1833
July 31, 1910

Don Antolin Greig
Louisiana
Pvt. Co. 1 2 Rgt. U. S. Vol Inf.
Sp. Am. War
Feb. 14, 1873-May 10, 1955

Frances S. Greig
Jan. 13, 1867
Nov. 19, 1949

Helen Greig
wife of
Thos. F. Webb
1839-1923

James Greig
died July 23, 1833
aged 34 years

Rowena (Greig?)
Oct. 20, 1921
Feb. 1922

Sidney Greig
Co. C.
8 La. Inf.
C. S. A.
(no dates)

Henry Grevemberg
1872-1953

Vernon O. Griffin
1889-1948

Frank C. Griggs, Sr.
1901-1943

Charles Felix Grimmer
1873-1936

Isabell Hilliard Grimmer
1885-1968

William Nelson Grimmer
1916-1940

Alcee Guidry
Feb. 8, 1880-June 10, 1942

Hilda B. Guidry
Oct. 4, 1884-May 8, 1970

Larry Gene Guidry
July 22, 1948
Nov. 10, 1951

Leonard Guidry
died Aug. 6, 1923
age 66 years

Preston L. Gudiry, Sr.
Born May 7, 1915
Died April 18, 1966

Sophie Mary Guillory
Feb. 23, 1922-Feb. 26, 1922
Infant daughter of
Romain & Alma Shaw

James Arthur Guthrie
Oct. 19, 1920
Dec. 19, 1961

Ida Kathryn Hopkins Haas
Nov. 28, 1906-Aug. 17, 1979

Abgail (*sic*?) Hachelt
1881-1914

M. J. Hachelt
1881-1911

Mark G. Hagan
1888-1944

Ellen Louise Hagelin
born June 14, 1959
died June 18, 1959

Arthur J. Haines, Sr.
Oct. 7, 1897-

Mrs. Arthur J. Haines, Sr.
Née Armide Chaisson
Feb. 28, 1898-

Kenneth Blaisdell Hait
Capt. U. S. Army
April 18, 1900-Sept. 3, 1980

Edward Foster Hale
Aug. 31, 1888-Nov. 1, 1942

Harriet
beloved wife of
William Hall
died Jan. 12, 1889
aged 58 years & 20 days
England was my place of birth
America is the place of rest

Stanislans A. Halpin, Sr.
La.
Pvt. Inf. Repl. Tng Center
World War II
Nov. 1, 1906-Jan. 16, 1968

Fuller M. Hamilton
July 14, 1879
July 18, 1940

Miss May Hamilton
April. 15, 1881
Feb. 23, 1947

John T. Hanley
Dec. 18, 1870
Feb. 8, 1948

Caroline Forrest Harrell
1875-1920

E. Ralph Harrell
Nov. 24, 1897
Aug. 10, 1959

Ernest Richard Harrell
June 8, 1863
May 18, 1934

Harwood Mosley Harrell
Nov. 11, 1888
Apr. 24, 1941

Miss Lena Harrell
1879-1964

Martha McLain Harrell
July 14, 1866
May 6, 1945

Max Elmo Harrell
June 27, 1891
Sept. 3, 1946

Fred Harrington
May 4, 1892
Mar. 5, 1935

John Wm. Harrington
1880-1949

P. Harrington
Mar. 11, 1865
Jan. 2, 1947

Benjamin Hart
Pvt. Pa. Lt. Arty
Sp.-Am. War
June 5, 1879-Aug. 28, 1947

Isabel Holman Hart
June 1, 1874
Sept. 19, 1947

Junius A. Hart
Louisiana
PFC, Btry C, 56 Field Arty
World War II
June 30, 1913-Nov. 30, 1963

Orren Edward Hart
June 11, 1911
Oct. 25, 1959

Peter E. Hart
1877-1943

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Architects like Gallier, the Dakin brothers, and their followers initiated the style known as Greek Revival. Bittersweet, a prime example of the Greek Revival style, is characterized by great symmetry and a temple-like facade.

FRANKLIN, LOUISIANA: GREEK REVIVAL ON THE TECHE*

by Oscar James Gonzalez

The humid air is heavy with the scent of magnolias, sub-tropical vegetation, and pedigreed families. At first glance, Franklin, Louisiana seems just like any other sleepy southern town, but on closer inspection, the observant visitor will notice an abundance of antebellum Greek Revival mansions unparalleled in South Louisiana.

Situated on the ever-verdant banks of the Bayou Teche, Franklin was founded around 1808. Among the first settlers were adventurous Anglo-Americans like Thomas Berwick, Alexander Lewis, and James Sanders, who actually laid out some of the first lots in the new community.

These founding fathers quickly realized that their unblemished utopia was located in one of the richest agricultural areas of the Gulf Coast, and, in the decades that followed, the sugar boom would transform Franklin into a major commercial town. As a direct result, the proud planters would soon erect baronial mansions which would in the words of nineteenth-century traveler William Sparks, "surround them by wealth, tangible and substantial, descending from generation to generation, affording to teach all the blessings it can give."

These brick and cypress dwellings are the very symbols of a complex feudal society once ruled by Creole and Anglo-Saxon lords who held sway over seas of sugarcane and multitudes of humanity. Without a doubt, two of Franklin's most memorable monuments from this period are Bittersweet and Grevemberg House.

Bittersweet

The lovely residence at 301 East Main Street is somewhat small and unobtrusive, but in actual fact, Bittersweet is a testament to Greek Revival architectural perfection. The symmetry immediately weds the viewer's eye to the structure, and the temple design with its four Doric columns recalls the Greece of Pericles.

According to St. Mary Parish historian Mrs. Clyde Alpha, Bittersweet was originally a plantation home surrounded by cane fields and was probably built around 1820 by Lewis Sterling. Other sources, however, indicate that the house was constructed by William Porter Allen in 1851. Mrs. Alpha is quick to point out that historical inconsistencies can sometimes occur due to poor record keeping or misplaced letters and documents.

Mrs. Betty Dodson Blanchard, a lady as gentle as a dove and Bittersweet's present owner, says emphatically, "I took one look at it, thought about all of my good and bad memories, and decided that this little townhouse was just for me." Her voice is quiet, but firm, as she reminisces, "Once I had decided to buy this house and do the renovation, I made sure that it would not be overly tampered with—I wanted to retain the flavor of that early period."

It is obvious that in her reconstruction of this diminutive wooden temple, Mrs. Blanchard has lavished a great deal of affection and thoughtfulness. Bittersweet is a fragile jewel, and, although it lacks size and grandeur, it possesses just the proper balance of gentility and timeworn elegance.

*© 1988 by Oscar James Gonzalez. I would like to express my sincerest and heartfelt gratitude to Mrs. Betty Dodson Blanchard, Mrs. Clyde Alpha, Ms. Ruth Fontenot, Dr. Thomas Kramer, and Craig Landry, for their kindness and generous hospitality. I fondly dedicate this piece to Bea and Tony.

Grevemberg House

"Most visitors feel that this is a home, and not just another overwhelming museum—warmth, in fact, seems to flow out of the walls." Craig Landry, the curator of Grevemberg House for the past ten years, is certainly not reticent when speaking of the home that he looks after. As he weaves in and out of the lofty rooms, he confides, "I love this house just as if it were mine."

Reputedly built in 1851 by Henry C. Wilson, Grevemberg House is currently owned by the City of Franklin and administered by the St. Mary Chapter of the Louisiana Landmarks Society.



In 1982, the Grevemberg House was damaged by fire, requiring two years of reconstruction.

Situated in City Park, the museum is an excellent example of the so-called Connecticut Greek Revival style with four massive Corinthian columns dominating the structure.

The present momentary steps aside as one enters the venerable building. The soft cypress floors, for example, lead the visitor to salons draped in the mementoes of yesteryear, and the parlor still seems to have the lingering aroma of innumerable European cordials and fine hand-rolled tobacco. In the upstairs children's room, the rocking horse and porcelain dolls rest quietly, waiting in vain for the return of over-indulgent mummies and their pampered wards.

The house is named in honor of Mrs. Frances Wikoff Greverberg who lived here from 1857 to 1882. Here husband, Gabriel, was the son of Charles Alexandre Greverberg, a wealthy Creole planter and a descendant of one of Louisiana's oldest families.

The portrait of Monsieur Charles Greverberg hangs in the parlor, and it is this canvas that perhaps best symbolizes the era in which it was painted. The world of this starched aristocrat was a never-never land inhabited by a refined gentry desperately striving to hold on to their regal lifestyles created by the rigid code of conduct and great wealth. But even Eden has its serpents. Bondage, the lash, and an inflexible economy based almost exclusively on agriculture would all soon lead this gilded civilization to its demise.

There is a certain air of fatigue about Greverberg House—it has witnessed much and shared its warmth with so many for so long. One gets the distinct impression that once the curious tourists and the troublesome journalists have gone, the old dowager retreats into a comfortable realm of twilight and shadows.

In actuality, Franklin's aged homes are like the daguerreotypes of the early nineteenth century. They may be somewhat faded here and there, but seen at the proper angle and under the correct light, these mansions glow with the unique patina that the ravages of time and the merciless Louisiana climate have been unable to diminish.



Bittersweet has the proper balance of gentility and time-worn elegance. In 1980, the home was put on the National Register of Historic Places.

The children's room in Greverberg House. A nineteenth-century plantation visitor once remarked, "Creole children approach you with confidence, but are respectful even in the mirth of childish play."

CARENCRO'S FIRST THINGS

by Claude Kenneson

First settlers. Jean and Marin Mouton, Charles Peck, Silvain Broussard, Jean and Charles Guilbeau, Pierre Bernard, Simon LeBlanc, Augustin Boudreaux, Paul Thibodeaux, Pierre Nezat, François Carmouche, Louis St. Julien, Pierre Arceneaux, etc. (Circa 1765-1770).¹

First records worthy of the name. Mrs. Pierre Guidry of Baillou Carancro, Succession, January 7, 1781—LSAR, Opelousas, 1781, 131. Memos on debts due to Chaperon of Carancro, Widow Grand Valets, Aman Prejean, Marlin Mouton and Madame Castille—LSAR, Opelousas, 1781, 157 (September 16).

First government officials. Cadet St. Julien and Pierre Nezat—syndics elected in August 1792.²

First attorney before the bar. Auguste C. Melchior (December 17, 1872).³

First resident judges. Ernest L. Estilette and H. E. Toll (1890).⁴

First doctor. Dr. Antoine Bordat, an ex-French army surgeon who came to Carencro in 1800.⁵

First druggist. Dr. Jean Pierre Francez (circa 1879).⁶

First dentist. Dr. André Prejean who served for more than fifty years; died in 1974.⁷

First author. Auguste C. Melchior. Many of his poems and short stories were published in the New Orleans journals. His column entitled "Causeries du Dimanche" appeared for several years in the *Lafayette Advertiser*, (circa 1868-1873).⁸

First written description of the area. By Claude C. Robin in his *Voyage to Louisiana* (1803-1805).⁹

First used as a setting for a short story. George Washington Cable in "Carancro" (1887).¹⁰

First church parish. Established in 1874; called St. Pierre au Carencro.¹¹

First resident pastor. André Guillot (1874-1877).¹²

¹See the Attakapas General Census of October 30, 1774; also Lyle Givens Williams, "Some Effects of Acadian Settlement on the Pattern of Land Occupancy in Lafayette Parish," *Attakapas Gazette*, VI (1971), 21-22, 24.

²Mathé Allain, "Syndics Under the Spanish Regime," *Attakapas Gazette*, IV (March, 1969), 2.

³Thomas J. Arceneaux, "A History and Genealogy of the Melchior-Grenier Family," (unpublished, 1973), pp. 13-14.

⁴*Lafayette Advertiser*, April 26, 1890.

⁵Harry Lewis Griffin, *The Attakapas Country: A History of Lafayette Parish* (New Orleans, 1959), p. 122.

⁶William Henry Perrin, *Southwest Louisiana: Biographical and Historical* (New Orleans, 1891), p. 224.

⁷From an obituary in the *Lafayette Advertiser*, September 28, 1974.

⁸Thomas J. Arceneaux, ed. and comp., *Auguste Melchior et ses œuvres* (Lafayette, La., 1969), non-paginated. See also the *Cotton Boll*, May 1871, for a sample of his column.

⁹Claude C. Robin, *Voyage to Louisiana (1803-1805)*, translated by Stuart O. Landry (New Orleans, 1966), pp. 208-232.

¹⁰George Washington Cable, "Carancro," *Century*, (January-February, 1887); "Carancro" later appeared in a volume called *Boneventure* (New York, 1888).

¹¹From the records of St. Peter's Catholic Church, Carencro.

¹²*Ibid*

First church building. Constructed in 1877 by Rev. J. F. Suriray.¹³

First baptism in new church parish. Ambroise Cormier (September 27, 1874).¹⁴

First marriage ceremony in New church parish. Jean Roger to Ursula Umea Babineaux (November 30, 1874).¹⁵

First recorded death in new church parish. That of an infant identified only as Pierre (October 19, 1874).¹⁶

First priest to come from Carencro. Although born in Breaux Bridge, the Most Reverend Jules B. Jeanmard grew up in Carencro. The future bishop of Lafayette said his first Mass in St. Peter's Church in 1906. At that time his parents were living in Carencro.¹⁷

First black church. Assumption Church (1926) with Rev. Joseph Donal, C.S.S.P., as first pastor.¹⁸

First Catholic school. St. Ann's Convent, built in 1879. Staffed by Rev. Mother Patrick Heffernan and the Sisters of Mt. Carmel.¹⁹

First public school. Built by Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Melchior in 1874. Opening enrollment was fifteen. Mrs. Melchior was the sole teacher.²⁰

First senior high school. Constructed in 1917. Frank Bacqué, principal.²¹

First black school. Assumption School, established in 1924.²²

First train into Carencro. At the end of August 1880 when the line of Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad was completed from Vermillionville (present-day Lafayette) to Opelousas.²³

First railroad built from Carencro to another place. The Teche Sugar and Railroad Co., Ltd., built by Prof. Seaman A. Knapp in 1894, extended from Carencro to Huron Plantation near Arnaudville.²⁴

First steam powered cotton gin. The first in Lafayette Parish was built by Avignac Arceneaux in Carencro in 1876; it had a capacity of five bales a day.²⁵

First sugar refinery. The Carencro Sugar Co., Ltd. (1894).²⁶

¹³*Ibid*

¹⁴*Ibid*

¹⁵*Ibid*

¹⁶*Ibid*

¹⁷Lafayette Daily Advertiser, March 26, 1950; September 24, 1972; Southwest Louisiana Register, August 31, 1967.

¹⁸Information from a letter by Fr. John Yates dated August 14, 1969.

¹⁹One Hundred Years in Louisiana (n.p., 1933), pp. 67-68.

²⁰Arceneaux, "The Melchior-Grenier Family," non-paginated.

²¹Ellis Arthur Davis, ed., *The History Encyclopedia of Louisiana* (n.p., n.d.), p. 457.

²²From an interview with Sister Mary Jude. She left Carencro in 1974 and is now principal of a school in New York.

²³St. Landry Democrat, October 23, 1880.

²⁴Lafayette Advertiser, January 20, 1894.

²⁵Griffin, Attakapas County, p. 107.

²⁶Lafayette Advertiser, May 26, 1894.

First lumber yard. G. L. Singleton's (1889).²⁷

First merchant. Jacques Crouchet (1808).²⁸

First business directory. Appeared in the *Lafayette Advertiser*, May 5, 1894.

First telegraph office. Opened at the railroad depot in 1884 by the Attakapas Telegraph Line.

C. French was the first operator.²⁹

First telephone services. The Hoggasett Telephone Co. brought the lines from Sunset into Carencro in 1894.³⁰

First inventor from Carencro. William J. French invented a nut-lock in 1880.³¹

First band. The Carencro Brass Band was organized in the late 1880s by Rev. F. J. Grimeaux, hero of the 1883 hurricane at Chenière Caminada.³²

First clubs. The Carencro Social Club (1890) with Hon. E. L. Estilette as president. The Carencro Sports Club was organized that same year.³³

First race track. The first race track in Lafayette Parish was owned by J. D. Breaux of Carencro (1889).³⁴

First fire department. The Carencro Hook & Ladder Company was established circa 1889; Gaston Blot was foreman. They even owned a fire engine of that era.³⁵

First bank. The Bank of Carencro (founded in 1906); capital stock of \$10,000 with a surplus of \$8,000. Odon Guidry was its president.³⁶

First post office. Established January 11, 1872; Auguste Melchior was first postmaster.³⁷

First incorporation of the town. This was in 1880. Carencro was re-incorporated in 1905, when it received its charter.³⁸

First mayor. A. C. Guilbeau (October 1, 1882). Romain Francez was first mayor under the new charter (1905).³⁹

²⁷*Ibid.*, January 28, 1889.

²⁸Social Research Class, Southwestern Louisiana Institute, "Carencro. A Sociological Survey of Community Life" (1953), p. 3.

²⁹From Paul Debailon Papers (1852-1944), Collection 7, Genealogy 1-cc, Southwestern Archives, University of Southwestern Louisiana.

³⁰*Lafayette Advertiser*, March 24, 1894.

³¹*Official Gazette, U. S. Patent Office* (November 23, 1880), No. 234,766.

³²*Lafayette Sunday Advertiser*, March 26, 1960.

³³*Lafayette Advertiser*, February 15, 1890, March 29, 1890.

³⁴*Ibid.*, June 15, 1889.

³⁵*Ibid.*, July 13, 1889.

³⁶*The Attakapas Trail* (Morgan City, La., 1923), p. 26.

³⁷From an interview of William Broussard, former postmaster at Carencro.

³⁸Minutes of the Lafayette Parish Police Jury, vol. III, no. 28, p. 364.

³⁹Perrin, *Southwest Louisiana*, p. 229; see also Griffin, *Attakapas County*, pp. 72-73.

First laid out. Formally laid out and divided into lots by a surveyor, a Mr. Milau in 1880.⁴⁰

First use of the name St. Pierre. In 1874 Pierre Cormier donated land for a new church on condition that it be called St. Pierre. Records call the parish "St. Pierre au Carencro." For some years after the completion of the church in 1877 that section of the town where the church and the stores were located was called St. Pierre and that section near the depot and post office was called Carencro. It is not uncommon to see newspaper accounts refer to the town as St. Pierre, Carencro. The name Carencro eventually superseded that of St. Pierre.⁴¹

⁴⁰Carencro High School, *A History of Our School* (n.p., n.d.), non-paginated.

⁴¹Lafayette Advertiser, January 18, 1890, see also Griffin, *Atakapas Country*, p. 72.

A NOTE ON CHURCH HISTORY AT GRAND COTEAU, LOUISIANA

from Winston De Ville

On June 2, 1818, an agreement was signed between Charles Smith of St. Landry Parish and Stephen Brown of Iberville Parish. In the Prairie Grand Coteau, Brown agreed to build a church house on the same plan as the church at Opelousas, but of "different size." The location was to be near the south end of the tract of land then occupied by Paul Boutin. Details of the structure are given in the original document. For details, see Microfilm Roll 16, St. Landry Parish Documents, Louisiana State Archives, and use the date for possible ease in retrieval.

QUERY

Mr. Lionel J. Bienvenu, military historian, Military Library, Office of the Adjutant General, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, LA 70146, would like a full roster and general information on Fournet's Battalion, "Yellowjackets," in the Civil War. Anyone with information on this subject, please contact Mr. Bienvenu at the above address.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE LAFAYETTE ADVERTISER OF THE 1870S

Submitted by Alvin Y. Bethard

Yellow Fever

City Council of Vermilionville.¹

By order of the Mayor, a special session of the City Council was held on Monday the 29th day of August 1870.

Present: W. O. Smith, Mayor; Members: Messrs. H. Landry, J. H. Wise, R. L. McBride, Wm. Brandt, R. A. Salles, R. Gagneux, and A. Monnier.

The Mayor called the meeting to order.

Whereas the Mayor having been informed that the Yellow fever has made its appearance in the Town of Washington, Parish of St. Landry, La.

Therefore be it resolved, That the resolution relating to infectious or epidemic diseases, adopted October 12th, 1854, and re-enacted August 17, 1867, be and is hereby declared to be in full force, and the Constable is hereby ordered immediately to proceed to the execution of said resolution.

Be it further resolved, that all persons residing within the limits of the Corporation of Vermilionville, be and are hereby ordered to see that their yards are cleaned of all trash, and that lime is thrown in their privies at once, and those neglecting to comply with said resolution shall be fined in the sum of Two (\$2.50) dollars and Fifty cents

H. M. Bailey,

W. O. Smith,

Secretary

Mayor

The Mail Stage Line

U. S. Mail Stage Lines.²

U. S. Mail Stages leave here daily for Cote Gelee, St. Martinville and New Iberia and tri-weekly for New Iberia via Royville, also dally, Sundays excepted for Grand Coteau, Opelousas and Washington and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Mermento River, Lake Charles and Sulphur Mines.

Through tickets to New Orleans can be had of the undersigned.

M. P. Young, Local Agent
Vermilionville, La., Oct. 1st, 1872

¹From the *Lafayette Advertiser*, October 1, 1870.

²*Ibid.*, November 1, 1873.

Ban on Use of Fireworks

*City Council of Vermilionville.*³

At a special meeting of the City Council of the Corporation of Vermilionville held December 7th, 1872, were present: W. O. Smith, Mayor, and Messrs. J. J. Revillon, H. Landry, J. N. Judice, Aug. Monnier and R. Gagneux. Absent: B. A. Salles and R. L. McBride.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with, and

On motion it was resolved, That from and after the first publication of this resolution, any and all persons are hereby prohibited from firing off firecrackers, rockets, roman candles, &c, &c, within the limits of the Corporation of Vermilionville, and any person or persons violating the provisions of this resolution will be fined in the sum of Five Dollars for each and every offense.

The following account was presented and approved:

W. O. Smith, \$6.30.

On motion, the Council adjourned.

H. M. Bailey,

W. O. Smith

Secretary

Mayor

Organization of the Local Grange⁴

A Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, was organized at Hebert's Hall in Vermilionville on Monday the 16th inst., by Col. Daniel Dennett, Special Deputy of the Order for Southwest Louisiana. The names of the officers and members of this, the first Grange organized in the parish of Lafayette, are as follows:

Officers:

Alex Mouton, Master

H. Jamieson, Jr., Secretary

J. R. Creighton, Overseer

T. F. Webb, Chaplain

J. J. Caffery, Steward

A. Greig, Treasurer

T. B. Hopkins, Assistant Steward

Mrs. A. Greig, Flora

O. T. Palin, Gate Keeper

Mrs. M. Gardner, Cares

H. A. Kennedy, Lecturer

Mrs. T. B. Hopkins, Pomona

Mrs. T. F. Webb, Lady Assist. Steward

Members:

Alex. Delhomme

S. J. Montgomery

Duncan Greig

J. S. Mouton

J. O. LeBlanc

S. R. Wallis

³*Ibid*, February 8, 1873.

⁴*Ibid*, March 21, 1874.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF LOUIS ARCENEUX

Translated by Tamara D. McGinnis

In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, amen.

I, Louis Arceneau [sic], native of Saint James Parish, being of a sound mind and understanding and being in my sickbed, request that the following serve as my last will and testament, in proper form and in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, revoking all previous wills.

I request firstly that my farm stay in the hands of my wife, in order that she benefit from it as her personal property.

I request secondly that in the event of the death of my wife, each of my children be given an equal portion of my said goods; and that those who have reached the age of majority assume temporary possession of the inheritances of the minor children, until such time as they are old enough to assume possession.

Thirdly, I want to give a twelve-year-old slave boy to Joseph Maitre, [as well as] a five-arpent tract of land, wood sufficient to build a house of thirty-two feet, twelve milk cows and their calves, eight ewes and their lambs, three horses and a pair of plowing oxen. These are my wishes, in addition to which I implore Mr. François Carmouche to act as tutor to my children, and in order to assure that my will will be executed in the best interests of my wife and children, to oversee its execution.

Due to her illness, I leave an additional 1,000 piastres to my daughter Marguerite.

For all purposes and without pretext that my goods not be distributed unjustly, it is my will that my wife be executor of my said goods and that she act in accordance with the above-mentioned François Carmouche. It is also my will that my son, Joachim, having received a slave boy of twelve years of age, be given a tract of land five arpents wide and forty-two [arpents] deep (similar to that which was given to Joseph Maitre), [as well as] twelve milk cows and their calves, and one horse. And in order that the inheritance of Joachim be equal to that of Joseph Maitre, my wife, in agreement with François Carmouche, will grant him that which is needed to remove any inequalities.

In addition, I would like for my wife and François Carmouche to officially record the sale of a tract of land executed between myself and Mr. Valléry Martin. The said farm, situated on the Bayou Teche, bounded on one side by Joseph Babin and on the other by Jean Charles Duga [sic], was sold to Mr. Martin for the price of 2,000 piastres.

Done and concluded this day, in my home, March 5, 1812, at 2:00 p.m.

At Attakquapas [sic], March 5, 1812.

Signed, L. Arceneau

De Broquin, witness

R. Smith, witness

Michel Abel, witness

Cyprien Arceneau, witness

Michelle, witness

Man. Dugas, witness

George Thompson, witness

350TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARRIVAL IN ACADIA OF GUILLAUME TRAHAN*

by Clarence S. d'Entremont

Translated by Pearl Mary Segura

It is a great pleasure for me to be here today to celebrate with you the arrival in Acadia, 350 years ago, of our common ancestor, Guillaume Trahan. It is also a great honor to have been asked to give you a lecture on this occasion.

Diffusion of the Name

Of all the Acadian names, that of Trahan is one of the oldest in use in America, beginning in the year 1636 on our continent. Since then, it has flowered and given fruit in abundance. Today, we find it in the Maritime provinces, especially in the southwest of Nova Scotia, in many localities of Quebec, and in other places in Canada. It is found in numerous states of the United States, but especially in the states of New England and in Louisiana, and is pretty much widespread in France, where last March 29 the Trahans from over there celebrated the departure for Acadia of their ancestor Guillaume Trahan, and those at Montreuil-Bellay, department of Maine-et-Loire, which touches the southwest of Brittany, which was his place of origin.

I believe that it can be said, without fear of being mistaken, that today the very great majority of Acadians count Guillaume Trahan in the number of their ancestors. We are actually about in the eleventh generation of Trahans, since the arrival of the ancestor Guillaume, and even, in many cases, a little more advanced on the genealogical ladder. Let us stop at the eleventh generation. If we give to each family five children—a number which is in reality well below the average of the children of the Acadian families for the first three centuries after the arrival of Guillaume Trahan—we arrive at the fabulous number of almost fifty million persons who, today, would count Guillaume Trahan as their ancestor, or six million families! Within that number the same person could have been counted three, four or more times. If one considers that all could have been counted five times, it still remains that there would be today, or after the eleventh generation, ten million persons in the world who would descend from Guillaume Trahan. It is unbelievable! But I do not believe that it is exaggerated.

As to know how many persons there would be who, today, would carry the name Trahan, let us say that if, in the course of these eleven generations, there would have been but two sons per family to transmit to their descendants the patronymic name of Trahan, that would say that there would be in the world, in the eleventh generation, more than 2,000 Trahans, and in the twelfth more than 4,000. These numbers, very contingent, ought to be well on this side of reality.

* Lecture given August 2, 1986, in Louiseville, Quebec, at the Reunion of the Trahans of America, on the occasion of the 350th anniversary of the arrival in Acadia of their ancestor Guillaume Trahan, which attracted 850 participants

Let us put aside these speculations to say that it is a beautiful name, a name that you should be proud to carry. It is a name that all persons should be proud to encounter in his genealogical tree, a name of which I boast to find, myself, more than once in the genealogical table of my family.

*Motives in France Which Brought About
the Voyage of 1635*

Instead of stopping to tell you from whence Guillaume Trahan came, who were his parents and his near relatives, I would like to have you know instead the circumstances which led to the departure of Guillaume Trahan for Acadia. For this, we must tell of the coming to Acadia of Isaac de Razilly in 1632.

The latter went to the region of the Sainte-Croix River, situated between present-day New Brunswick and Maine, which he had received as a concession from the king. It would have been the cradle of the Acadian people and probably the first temporary lodging of Guillaume Trahan in Acadia, if de Razilly, in going there, had not stopped at Cap Sable, at the southern point of Nova Scotia, to see Charles de la Tour. Charles de la Tour, who had been in Acadia for twenty-two years, knew all the nooks and innermost recesses of the country. He then made de Razilly understand that it would be more advantageous for him to go establish his colony adjoining La Hève, where the land was rich for farming, the sea filled with fish, and the forest abounding in fur-bearing animals, which could furnish enough timber to supply all the needs of France. Isaac de Razilly turned back and arrived at La Hève on September 8, of the same year, 1632, where he installed his people.¹

Isaac de Razilly indeed found there a land which ran "milk and honey." However, among the roses, he found some thorns. One of his greatest anxieties was caused by his young cousin whom he had brought with him, namely, Charles d'Aulnay. He had only arrived at the course of his first year, [when] d'Aulnay formed a liaison at Cap Sable with an Amerindian [woman] who brought into the world a son, known to history by the name of "Doney," from "d'Aulnay," the name of his father. Charles d'Aulnay even set fire to the cabin of her [his common law wife's] husband and brought the Amerindian woman to Maine.² It is in Maine, in fact, that one finds later one who is called "the old Doney," of whom a son would carry the name of "Robin," which was the name of the paternal grandmother of Charles d'Aulnay.³ Isaac de Razilly had wind of this affair. He must have kept d'Aulnay secluded, until he could resolve the problem, probably in finding him a spouse in France.⁴

Some time later, during the summer of 1635, Nicolas Le Creux, sieur de Breuil, who came to Acadia in 1632 with de Razilly and who commanded Fort Saint-François at Canseau, went to La

¹*Mémoires des Commissaires du Roi et de Ceux de Sa Majesté Britannique*, Tome II, 3ième Partie (Paris, 1755), pp. 491-492.

²Massachusetts Archives (MA), vol. 2, ff. 484-485, in *Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society (CMHS)*, 3d series (n.p., 1838), pp. 96-98; Francis Baylies, *A Historical Memoir of the Colony of New Plymouth* (Boston, 1830), II, Pt. 4, 115; Thomas Hutchinson, *The History of the Province of Massachusetts Bay*, ed. by Lawrence Shaw Mayo (Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1936), II, 63n; *The Maine Historical Magazine*, VIII (1893), 48-49; N. Denys, *The Description and Natural History*, ed. by William F. Gagnon (Toronto, 1906), p. 24.

³Samuel G. Drake, *The Book of the Indians or Biography and History of the Indians of North America from Its First Discovery to the Year 1841*, 8th ed. (Boston, 1841), III, 123; John S. C. Abbott and Edward H. Elwell, *The History of Maine* (Augusta, Me., 1892), pp. 242-243; Francis Baylies, *A Historical Memoir of the Colony of New Plymouth* (Boston, 1830), II, Pt. 4, 115; Thomas Hutchinson, *The History of the Province of Massachusetts Bay*, ed. by Lawrence Shaw Mayo (Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1936), II, 63n; *The Maine Historical Magazine*, VIII (1893), 48-49; N. Denys, *The Description and Natural History*, ed. by William F. Gagnon (Toronto, 1906), p. 24.

⁴MA, loc. cit.

Hève to warn de Razilly that a certain Jean Thomas, a Huguenot from Saint-Malo, had attacked his fort on July 31, with a certain number of Amerindians. Le Creux himself had been wounded. Thomas was finally seized and taken to La Hève.⁵

Role of Nicolas Le Creux, sieur de Breuil

It was decided that Le Creux would take Thomas to La Rochelle, [France,] for trial. Isaac de Razilly was to seize the occasion to resolve the problem which d'Aulnay had created. He therefore asked Le Creux to find him in France a spouse whom he would bring back on his return. Who Le Creux could thus bring back from France to be the wife of Charles d'Aulnay but his sister-in-law, Jeanne Motin, sister of his own wife, Anne Motin, both daughters of Louis Motin. Louis Motin was well known to de Razilly, being "copartner of the Compagnie Razilly-Condornier."⁶

Isaac de Razilly had asked Le Creux at the same time to contact his brother, Claude de Razilly, in order to find recruits for the La Hève colony. Therefore, as we see it, if it had not been for the question concerning d'Aulnay which had to be settled, or again Thomas' attack on Le Creux, it is probable that the recruitment of 1636 would not have taken place and that Guillaume Trahan would not have come to Acadia, at least not at that date.

Le Creux went to France on the *Saint-Jehan*, a 250-ton vessel, which was to bring back to Acadia the recruits of 1636.⁷ It is probable that he used the vessel of the same name which Claude de Razilly had become proprietor of a short time before.⁸

Nicolas Denys, one of the most congenial of the pioneers of old Acadia, prepared to embark with Le Creux. It was he in fact who took the roll at La Rochelle of the passengers destined for Acadia.⁹ Having arrived in Acadia with de Razilly, he occupied himself at La Hève with the lumber industry. One can believe that he filled the vessel with his wood to be taken to France. It is probable also that Le Creux asked him to conduct the vessel. He had already commanded two of de Razilly's vessels since the 1632 crossing.¹⁰ It was perhaps precisely because Le Creux needed a pilot that Denys made the voyage.

The crossing had to be made quickly. In fact, Thomas' attack at Canseau having taken place on July 31, Le Creux would otherwise not have been able to leave a week later. On August 31, Thomas' case opened before the Admiralty Court of La Rochelle, where they had arrived.¹¹

Mission Accomplished

⁵A. Couillard Després, *Charles de Saint-Etienne de la Tour et son temps* (n.p., 1930), pp. 213-216.

⁶d'Entremont, *Histoire*, pp. 519-522.

⁷*La Gazette de Renaudot*, February 19, 1633; M. Delafosse, "La Rochelle et le Canada au XVII," *Revue d'Histoire de l'Amérique Française*, IV (1951), 485.

⁸AN, Minutier central, XVI, 72 (Minutes de Remondy); d'Entremont, *Histoire*, II, 648.

⁹A. Godbout, "Études généalogiques. Le Role du Saint-Jehan et les originelles acadiennes," *Mémoires de la Société Génomologique Canadienne-Française*, 11^{ème} livraison (1944), 24.

¹⁰BN., Fonds français, 13423, Itinéraire et navigation, pp. 349-350., de la Nouvelle-France et Canada.

¹¹Couillard Després, *Charles de Saint-Etienne de la Tour*, p. 215.

After having acquitted himself of this first incentive for his voyage to France, which was to bring Thomas to be judged, Le Creux occupied himself with the second incentive, which was to find a spouse for Charles d'Aulnay. First he had to secure two permits before the marriage could take place, one from the father of the future groom, the other from the father of the future bride.

René de Menou, father of Charles d'Aulnay, lived most of the time in Paris.¹² That is probably where Le Creux went to find him, apprised him of the conduct of his son in Acadia, and received from him the permission for [Charles to] marry Jeanne Motin.

As for Louis Motin, father of Jeanne, his own father-in-law, he lived with his family towards the east of France, at Mont-Saint-Vincent, in Charolais, in southern Burgundy, actually in the department of Saône-et-Loire, about fifty miles from the Swiss border, where he was controller of the royal salt works.¹³ Here, Le Creux found his own wife, Anne Motin, whom he had not seen in three years. After he had obtained from Louis Motin permission for his daughter, Jeanne, to marry Charles d'Aulnay, it was decided that certain members of the family would go to Acadia for the wedding; also going, in addition to Jeanne and Anne, their two brothers, Claude and Jean (who would soon become a priest) was a cousin by the name of Jacqueline et Giainée, and a servant, Jehanne Billard. Le Creux told them the place to meet in the spring for the voyage to Acadia.¹⁴

The Recruitment

Having settled the two motives which had first set up the voyage to France, Le Creux put himself to the task of finding colonists and laborers for Acadia.

It was on the way towards Mont-Saint-Vincent or on his return that he stopped at Dijon, about fifty miles north-northeast of there, where he recruited for Acadia twelve colonists, of whom six were farmers. We have their names.¹⁵

From here, he went to find Claude de Razilly, unless he had already met him before going to see Louis Motin. Claude de Razilly had just acquired the château-de-Beaumont-en-Véron, about twenty miles southwest of Tours, only a couple of miles east of Chinon, a city prominent in French history since the time of Joan of Arc.¹⁶ It is found in the vicinity of the domain at that time of the Trahans, Montreuil (birthplace of Guillaume Trahan), located to the west-southwest, and Bourgueil (where Guillaume Trahan lived at that time), being but nine miles to the north. At that date, Claude de Razilly could have been in Paris, where he was to be found the greater part of the

¹²Jules de Menou, *Preuves de l'Histoire de la Maison de Menou* (Paris, 1852), p. 163

¹³See Pierre Margry, "Introduction" to Jules de Menou, *Mémoires historiques sur la colonisation de l'Acadie par Charles d'Aulnay de Menou et son administration*.

See also *Nouv. Acq. fr.*, vol. 9261, fol. 40vo, in the second edition, which states, in a marginal notation: "De ma main on tête du manuscrit de M. Jules de Menou."

See also Couillard Després, *Charles de Saint-Étienne de la Tour*, pp. 259-261

The genealogical manuscript for the Menou family at the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, *Ms. fr. 31,871*, fol. 295, cited by Geneviève Massignon, "La seigneurie de Charles de Menou d'Aulnay, gouverneur de l'Acadie, 1635-1650," *Revue d'Histoire de l'Amérique Française*, XVI (1963), 483

d'Entremont, *Histoire*, III, 519.

¹⁴A. Godbout, "Études généalogiques," 22.

¹⁵*Ibid.*, 22-23.

¹⁶"Le Château de Veillot-Razilly," *Bulletin de Liaison de l'Association Famille de Razilly*, No. 3 (November, 1982), 2; J. Edmond Roy, *Rapport sur les Archives de France relatives à l'Histoire du Canada* (Ottawa, 1911), pp. 1015-1017.

time. That is where he was at the beginning of the year 1635, and again one year later on January 26, 1636.¹⁷

In Paris, he engaged for Acadia three carpenters. Then at Chinon he recruited six colonists. At the same time at Bourgeuil, where Guillaume Trahan lived, he recruited eleven men most of whom were farmers, six of whom were to go to Acadia with their families.¹⁸ Two of these families were to found a family in Acadia, that of Pierre Martin and that of Guillaume Trahan; their descendants are still very numerous, as many in Acadia as elsewhere. In that region, Chinon-Bourgeuil, I count twenty-eight persons who embarked for Acadia, that is to say forty percent of the recruits. The date on which they were recruited is not given, but it must have been in January or February 1636.¹⁹

A few weeks later, March 1, Claude de Razilly was in La Rochelle. He had come to hire some men to construct [dykes for] the salt marshes of Acadia. According to the contract which was passed on that date, only two names are given, even though there were five in all; the three others were their aides.²⁰ One of them was to take his spouse.²¹

The *Saint-Jehan* did not stay at the wharf of La Rochelle or at anchor all that time. We know that at a date which is not given, it went to Bayonne, not far from the Spanish border, where other carpenters were hired. It was known, in fact, that the Basques of southwestern France had the reputation of being good carpenters. Nine were hired for La Hève.²²

Le Creux also went with the *Saint-Jehan* to Auray. There he hired eleven men to be part of his crew for the return to Acadia. With three other Bretons from elsewhere, three men from Bayonne, and one from La Rochelle, he was able to assemble a crew of eighteen men.²³

The Embarkment

After recruiting four other colonists at La Rochelle and a few others from elsewhere, Le Creux left La Rochelle for La Hève on April 1, 1636, with seventy-eight passengers, himself included, besides the crew.²⁴ The captain was named Pierre Saunic, who was from Auray. As for Nicolas Denys, he stayed in France.²⁵ He did not return to Acadia until 1650, after d'Aulnay was drowned.²⁶

¹⁷AN, Minutier central, XVI, 69 et 72 (Minutes de Rémond).

¹⁸Godbout, "Etudes généalogiques," 22-23.

¹⁹*Ibid.*

²⁰Gabriel Debien, "Engagés pour le Canada au XVII^e siècle vus de la Rochelle," *Revue de l'Histoire de l'Amérique Française*, VI (1952), 221.

²¹Godbout, "Etudes généalogiques," 23, 25.

²²*Ibid.*, 24.

²³*Ibid.*

²⁴*Ibid.*

²⁵*Ibid.*, p. 25.

²⁶C. J. d'Entremont, *Nicolas Denys. Sa vie et son œuvre*. (Yarmouth, N.S., 1962), p. 31.

It is certain that the departure took place at La Rochelle, from where it was to go directly to La Hève. It is equally certain that the Basques embarked at Bayonne and the members of the crew from Auray at Auray itself.

A very serious author, Father Archange Godbout, says that some passengers embarked also at Auray, namely those of Chinon and those of Bourgueil, including in consequence Guillaume Trahan and his family. He said that for the twenty-eight passengers of that region, it was easier to go to Auray, in following the Loire by boat, than to go to La Rochelle. The same thing can be said of the recruits of Dijon and even of the members of the Motin family, since the source of the Loire is not far from their region. Father Godbout adds that the *Saint-Jehan* went to Auray in search of its crew before going to Bayonne, from where it went back to La Rochelle in order to leave for Acadia. If this was done, it must be concluded that most of the recruits, including Guillaume Trahan, embarked at Auray at least a couple of weeks before the final departure for Acadia, having gone earlier to Bayonne aboard the *Saint-Jehan*, unless they were not put down at La Rochelle, when the *Saint-Jehan* was en route for Bayonne.²⁷

*Reasons for Coming to Acadia
and the Cost of the Voyage*

We can ask ourselves why these persons consented to leave France to settle in America or to come to work there. There is a question to which historians have not always been able to answer, whether the question is of New France in general or of Acadia in particular.

As to Guillaume Trahan, we can ask ourselves whether it was because he had been asked, a short time before, to pay a fine of 130 *livres* for having cut some wood in the forest of Bourgueil, without authority. He had been judged guilty with others at the tribunal at Chinon in 1634.²⁸ In question here was a very considerable sum for the time; with that amount he could have bought two milk cows or three pigs ready to be slaughtered.²⁹ Did he pay that fine? We are not told. He could have again used this sum to pay at least part of the cost of the voyage to Acadia for five passengers—himself, his wife, two children and a valet. It is to be noted that this was the only family, except the Motin family, that brought to Acadia a valet or a maid servant, which is to say that Guillaume Trahan was relatively prosperous financially.

Twelve years later, in 1659, the passage for one person from France to Quebec rose to 175 *francs*, without provision for food, an additional expense.³⁰ If Guillaume Trahan had to pay a certain price for three adults and half-price for each of the two children, the voyage would have cost him 700 *francs*, or 450 *livres*, since at the time it took two *livres* to make three *francs*. At that period, one could buy for that amount two good oxen ready for slaughter, or more than six good cows, or again nine pigs ready for the market. If he did thus, Guillaume Trahan must have emptied his stable, his pigpen, his poultry yard. Anyhow, he would not need it anymore.

²⁷Godbout, "Études généalogiques," 24.

²⁸G. Massignon, "Les Trahans d'Acadie," *La Société Historique Acadienne*, 5ième cahier (1964), 12-13.

²⁹Lucien Campeau, *Les Finances publiques de la Nouvelle-France sous les Cent-Associés, 1632-1665* (Montréal, 1975), p. 117.

³⁰"Formulette," *Bulletin des Recherches historiques*, X (1904), 244.; d'Entremont, *Histoire*, II, 687; Campeau, *Finances publiques*, p. 116.

But, in reality, did the recruits that Isaac de Razilly sought for Acadia have to pay for their passage? The fact is that the three carpenters, for example, that Claude de Razilly hired in Paris were to have free passage, both going and returning, after one year of service.³¹ It must have been the same for the salt-makers that he had hired in La Rochelle on March 1. As for those who went as colonists, we find no answer anywhere. Those who were to come to Acadia later, as colonists, had to pay their passage.

Roll of Passengers

When the *Saint-Jehan* was on the point of casting off from the wharfs of La Rochelle, Nicolas Denys inscribed the names of the seventy-eight passengers and of the eighteen crew members; we should be grateful to him, for it is thus that we know that Guillaume Trahan and the other passengers, whose names are given, were part of that recruitment 350 years ago. Usually the roll was taken by the captain. We do not know why on this occasion Nicolas Denys took care of it instead of Pierre Saunic. Nicolas Denys did not hurry to register these names at the Admiralty office at La Rochelle. He waited until May 6 to do so—thirty-five days after the departure of the *Saint-Jehan*.³² Of all the groups which left France to come settle in Acadia, it is the only roll that we have. It is one of the reasons that we do not know the exact date of the arrival in Acadia of most of our ancestors, nor even the place of origin of at least eighty-five percent of them.

The Crossing

We would be curious to know what took place during the course of the voyage, after the passengers had become acquainted with each other. We can believe that Guillaume Trahan surpassed the other passengers, up to a certain point, his family being the most numerous, with his wife, Françoise Charbonneau, his two children, of whom the older, Jeanne, then five years old, my ancestress, who would marry at Port Royal the surgeon Jacques Bourgeois. We do not have the name of the other child, who must have died at an early age. The name of the valet is also not given.

During the course of the crossing, the Trahan family met the Basque carpenter, Jouanis Deprandestiguy, who must have been a close relative, perhaps the father, of Martin Aprendestiguy, whose daughter, Marie-Anne, was to marry Guillaume Bourgeois, son of Jeanne Trahan.³³ Evidently, the Trahan family made the acquaintance of members of the Motin family. Guillaume himself was to serve in Acadia under Charles d'Aulnay, future spouse of Jeanne Motin. Also, three years later, when she was but eight years old, Jeanne Trahan was godmother of Marie d'Aulnay, second child of Charles d'Aulnay and Jeanne Motin.³⁴

Duration of the Voyage and Arrival at La Hève

³¹AN., Minutier Central, XVI, 72 (Minutes de Rémond).

³²Godbout, "Études généalogiques," 24

³³Archange Godbout, *Emigration Rochelaise en Nouvelle-France* (Quebec, 1970), p. 68.

³⁴BN, Mss. fr. 31,873, fol. 87, reproduced in *Revue d'Histoire de l'Amérique française*, XVI (1963), 484.

We do not know on what date the *Saint-Jehan* arrived at La Hève. We know that there were during that time some crossings from France to Newfoundland which took only two weeks. We know of others which took three months from France to Acadia. The *Saint-Jehan* left La Rochelle on April 1, and it had returned to La Rochelle on June 20. Since Nicolas Denys was perhaps in the process of getting a crew for it to go to La Hève, Pierre Saunic again served as captain. It is believed that he transported from La Hève to La Rochelle the wood that Nicolas Denys had cut there. If we take in consideration the time that the vessel must have stayed at La Hève, when it was loaded with the wood, and the time which it took Nicolas Denys, at La Rochelle, to unload it, we can calculate that the recruits of 1636 arrived at La Hève before the end of April. Note that the *Saint-Jehan* had just returned to La Rochelle in September.³⁵

One is surprised sometimes to read how fast news travelled in that period. Isaac de Razilly died about the month of November 1635, four or five months before our passengers left La Rochelle. It may be that they knew already the news of Razilly's death. Otherwise, it would have been a severe blow for the new colonists in setting foot on Acadian soil. Here, it was necessary to immediately find shelter for the seventy-eight colonists and hired hands.

d'Aulnay-Motin Wedding

The wedding of Charles d'Aulnay and Jeanne Motin took place shortly after the arrival at La Hève; their first child Joseph was born early the following year. The Capuchin fathers, who officiated in the colony at La Hève, presided at the marriage. The wedding over, the members of the Motin family returned to France on the same boat, leaving their sister Jeanne with her husband, perhaps also their other sister Anne with Le Creux.³⁶

Removal to Port Royal

After the death of Isaac de Razilly, Charles d'Aulnay seized power and conducted the colonists to Port Royal. The authors are at pains to find the reason for this removal, for at Port Royal, all needed to be re-done. New shelters had to be erected where the forest could not furnish as much good wood as at La Hève and where fishing was less profitable. He left at La Hève good dwelling places and fields that a labor of four years had cleared and cultivated. Nicolas Denys said that Isaac de Razilly had made great expenditures at La Hève, as much to erect the buildings as to raise the fortifications, indicating that La Hève was on the way to becoming prosperous. But Charles d'Aulnay, added Nicolas Denys, destroyed all, and we do not know why.³⁷

Numerous Defections

It is strange that of the thirty-four colonists who arrived in 1636 to settle in Acadia, only three remained: Guillaume Trahan, Pierre Martin, and Isaac Pesseley, who died in 1645 or 1646. At

³⁵Defafosse, "La Rochelle et le Canada au XVII," 486.

³⁶d'Entremont, *Histoire du Cap-Sable*, p. 522.

³⁷d'Entremont, *Nicolas Denys*, p. 97.

least thirty, it seems, returned to France. And, again, one asks why. Perhaps Charles d'Aulnay himself gives us the reason, when he said that he was forced to employ all his men and his laborers to oppose the raids of the English and of Charles de la Tour, instead of assigning them to clearing the land.³⁸ Nicolas Denys, on his part, goes so far as to say that d'Aulnay at Port Royal always held the inhabitants "in slavery," without letting them make any profit. Denys got this testimony from the inhabitants themselves. He said: "They made sure I understood it well."³⁹

Glorious Lineage of Guillaume Trahan

Whatever it is, we should be thankful for our ancestor who, in spite of the difficulties which he encountered in his new home, knew how to persevere until the end. His descendants multiplied almost as much as Abraham's progeny, counting bishops, priests, religious brothers and sisters, judges, lawyers, doctors, engineers, captains, soldiers, politicians, senators, mayors, journalists, professors, and I could continue indefinitely.

Those among you who have come from the United States to join your Trahan cousins of Canada, you will perhaps be happy to learn, if you do not already know it, that one of the descendants by the name of Pierre Robichaud, whose great grandmother was Jeanne Trahan, was one of the Minutemen, of legendary reputation, who took part in the Battles of Lexington and Concord, in Massachusetts, April 19, 1775, when the first shot, which led to the independence of the United States, was fired.⁴⁰

Twenty years later, in France, at the time of the Revolution, two descendants were martyred for their faith. They were Anne Le Prince, daughter of Antoine Le Prince and Anne Trahan (married to Sylvain LeBlanc, another descendant of Guillaume Trahan) and her daughter Anastasie LeBlanc. One June 1, 1794, at the stroke of noon, they mounted the scaffold, erected on the Place du Triomphe du Peuple of the township of Brest, to receive the martyr's palm.⁴¹ We hope that one day they will be canonized for the greater glory of Acadia.

Dear cousins, drawn from everywhere, reunited here like brothers and sisters of an immense family who carry the beautiful name of Trahan, let us celebrate with rapture, joy and gratitude for his bravery, his perseverance, and his courage, the 350th anniversary of the arrival in Acadia of our common ancestor, Guillaume Trahan.

Clarence-J. d'Entremont
Pubnico-ouest-le-centre, Nova Scotia⁴²

³⁸BN., Fonds fr., vol. 15,621, f. 271vo.

³⁹d'Entremont, *Nicolas Denys*, p. 97.

⁴⁰Massachusetts *Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War*, 17 vols. This work contains 200,000 names, arranged in alphabetical order.

⁴¹C. J. d'Entremont, "Deux martyres acadiennes," in *Les Cahiers de la Société Historique Acadienne*, 91ème cahier (1965), 5-10.

⁴²This article first appeared in French in *Les Cahiers de la Société Historique Acadienne*, XVIII, No. 2 (1967), 81-91.

THE MURDER OF CAPTAIN JOHN SAUNDERS

submitted by Alvin Y. Bethard

*Murder in Vermillion Parish.*¹ Last Sunday, the 22d inst. [May 22, 1870], on Prairie Gregg, Vermillion Parish, about 20 miles west of here, Capt. John Saunders, a well-known pilot on Bayou Teche, was brutally murdered and Mr. Benajah Williams, an old settler in that section, nearly 70 years of age, was seriously wounded by a band of men whose names we have been unable to learn. So far as we are able to hear, the difficulty that led to the shooting grew out of an affidavit made by Mr. Williams a year or two ago against the same parties for hog-stealing. It is stated (we know not with what truth) that the theft was acknowledged and the hogs paid for to prevent prosecution. It seems that Capt. Saunders, then residing in that vicinity, assisted in settling the difficulty but gained the ill will of those prosecuted. No further trouble ensued until Wednesday of last week when some lumber belonging to Mr. Hugh Stewart of this place who has a piece of land near Mr. Williams was stolen and he and Mr. Williams went to Abbeville and procured a search warrant, hoping to find it. They searched the premises of the men who had been previously charged with the hog stealing but did not find the lumber. The men were indignant at the suspicion thrown upon them and it is stated they tried to shoot Mr. Williams, but were prevented by the expostulation of Mr. Stewart.

Last Saturday night, however, a band of armed men went to Mr. Williams' store and fired upwards of one hundred and fifty shots into it, but fortunately injuring no one. The following day, not having heard of the recent difficulties in the neighborhood, Capt. Saunders and Mr. H. Rabb of this place went there in search of some stock and stopped at Mr. Williams' to rest themselves. While Mr. W. was telling them of the occurrences of the previous night the same party of men came up, when Capt. Saunders went to meet and pacify them. It is stated that some words were passed about the hog stealing difficulties, when they knocked Capt. Saunders down with the butt of a gun and while down discharged the contents of a gun into his left side, killing him instantly. About this time, Mr. Williams imprudently seized a shotgun and returned the fire, but as it was loaded with small bird shot it seemed to do no injury. They then fired at Mr. Williams through an open window, wounding him in the neck, and he fell to the floor. He was able to crawl and get under a bed for protection, but the crowd without put their guns through the window and fired at him five or six times, badly wounding him in both thighs or hips.

Meantime, Mr. Rabb made his escape and returned to New Iberia, reporting both killed, producing great excitement in town. But it seems Mr. Williams was not hurt as badly as at first supposed and hopes are entertained for his recovery. The parties who did the shooting remained about for awhile but finally went off unmolested. Mr. Williams' family lives two or three miles from his store and it was some time before the catastrophe was made known to them. When found, Mr. Williams was crawling about the floor.

The above statement is made upon the authority of a gentleman who went to the scene of the disaster Sunday evening and may be taken as reliable, though we will not vouch for the truth of the origin of the difficulty. But whatever may have been the justification or cause given it is an outrage upon the love [of] God and man and as such deserves prompt punishment. We learn that Mr. Williams has made affidavits against the parties engaged in the shooting and that the sheriff of

¹From the *Lafayette Advertiser*, June 4, 1870.

Vermilion and a party of men are in pursuit of them. If such men are allowed to go unpunished then there will be no security for life and property in the country.

Capt. Saunders, the murdered man, was about 35 years of age and leaves a wife and three children. (From the *New Iberia Times*)

*The Prairie Gregg Difficulty.*² We are told that but little effort has been made to arrest the murderers of Capt. Saunders for some strange reason and that so far none have been found who are known to have been with the band. Nicholas Meux [sic], who is suspected of being one of the murderers, last week went to Abbeville and surrendered himself, and we are told that he claims that he can prove he was at home at the time of the tragedy. We have heard it stated that such is the bad character of some citizens in that neighborhood that none of them would have any difficulty to prove an alibi. We know nothing of the people of that section of the country except from hearsay and hope to find them much better than represented. The good citizens of that locality should do their utmost to put down lawlessness for their own credit. At last accounts Mr. Williams, who was so badly wounded, was apparently recovering and we hope he will yet be able to identify some of the murderers. Mr. H. Rabb, who saw the murder, was summoned to go to Abbeville to testify against Nicholas Meux last Wednesday, but we have not yet learned the result. (From the *New Iberia Times*)

²*Ibid*, June 11, 1870.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN ACADIANA 1888

One hundred years ago the voters of the Acadiana parishes went to the polls and in all instances but one, St. Mary Parish, overwhelmingly cast their ballots for the Democratic candidate Grover Cleveland. Cleveland lost the election in the Electoral College to Republican Benjamin Harrison. The close vote in St. Mary Parish was owing to the fact that the parish had not yet been "redeemed," that is to say it still retained a local Republican administration since Reconstruction. The other parishes has ousted the local Republican administrations and installed Democrats.

Votes cast by Parish

	Grover Cleveland (Democrat)	Benjamin Harrison (Republican)
Acadia	607	4
Iberia	1594	9
Lafayette	1373	32
St. Landry	1631	574
St. Martin	1009	4
St. Mary	1781	1445
Vermillion	977	160

MULATTOS OF ATTAKAPAS POST, 1792

*Transcribed with comments by
Winston De Ville*

The following transcript is from a microfilm copy of folio 336 in *legajo* 206, *Papeles Procedentes de Cuba, Archives of the Indies*, Seville; copy, Alexandria Historical and Genealogical Library, Alexandria, Louisiana. The compiler, who wrote in French, did not sign.

Although the single-page document bears no date, the year is probably 1792, when commandants of other posts were required to compile such rosters, as is evident in perusing that *legajo*. Too, while "free mulattos" is not designated, the other lists are of free men, and it is almost certain that these were also free. We have retained the spellings of the original, with a few editorial additions in brackets. The list follows:

Dominique Mane	G(e)orge Boulet
Martain Donatte	François Floriaux
Guillaume Fusillie	Jean Baptiste Marie [Mane?]
François Pieri [?]	Nicolas Larouye
Jean Boldorez	Michelle Tizonot
Come Fusillier	Pidons Mane
Charles Daprémions	Andrés Esclavont
Baptiste Duplant	Joseph Forestal
Copain	Colas Pieri
Endré Cheval	Honoré Devaince
Selestin Guillaumi	François Bourgois
Achille Briyon	Bazille Riquar
Pierre Riquar	[Torn: Je]an Baptiste Biirvil [Bienville]
[Torn: Je]an Baptiste Bazille	Jean Baptiste [surname torn]
Bazille La Cour	Alexsandre Lang [torn, possibly Langlois]
Pierre Pain	Etiene Querlette
Jean Battiste Quériotte	Louis Brazier
Bernard Asmard	Fifis Le Daux [Le Daux]
Joseph Guiori	Laindou Guiori

How these former slaves or descendants of slaves came by their surnames is intriguing. Some, no doubt, took the names of their former masters, who, in many cases, were also their fathers, while others often bore contrived names. The only examples of the latter we recognize in the present list are "Esclavont" (implying "slave," a surprising cognomen for a freed man) and "Copain," which means "chum." "Asmard" may infer "being tied up" (from *amarrear*). We wonder if the last man on the list acquired his given-name because his hair was particularly smooth.

DEATHS REPORTED IN THE LAFAYETTE ADVERTISER, 1869-1879*

compiled by Alvin Y. Bethard

- Archer, Dr., August 28, 1869, page 3, column 3.
- Avery, Judge Daniel, June 14, 1879, page 2, column 1.
- Bazee, Dr. Joe, July 12, 1878, page 2, column 3.
- Beauchamp, Euclide Neuville, November 15, 1879, page 2, column, 3.
- Beaux, Pierre, December 13, 1879, page 3, column 5.
- Bernard, Anaïse (Mrs. Autheole Bernard), October 4, 1873, page 2, column 5, and page 3, column 4.
- Bernard, Aspasia Dugat (Mrs. Jean Louis Bernard), May 3, 1873, page 2, column 6, and page 3, column 5.
- Bienvenu, Aristide, April 11, 1874, page 2, column 1.
- Black, John, August 8, 1874, page 2, column 1.
- Bodemuller, Karl Herman, September 13, 1873, page 2, column 1.
- Boudreaux, Ozémé, August 16, 1879, page 3, column 5.
- Brandt, Sophia, January 5, 1878, page 2, column 5.
- Brandt, William Eugene, September 17, 1870, page 2, column 5.
- Breaux, Mrs. Aurelian, November 29, 1873, page 2, column 5, and page 3, column 4.
- Breaux, Donat, April 5, 1879, page 2, column 4.
- Brookshier, James G., August 31, 1878, page 2, column 1.
- Broussard, Jules D., September 6, 1873, page 2, column 1.
- Broussard, Marcel G., December 28, 1878, page 1, column 5.
- Broussard, Paul, October 11, 1873, page 2, column 4.
- Broussard, Paulin, March 2, 1878, page 2, column 1.
- Brown, Sallie E. (Mrs. C. W. Brown), January 4, 1879, page 2, column 5.
- Cade, Robert, November 23, 1878, page 2, column 5.
- Caffery, Felix Demaret, October 5, 1878, page 1, column 4.
- Chargois, John H., November 15, 1879, page 2, column 3.
- Chargois, Marie Adeline, September 14, 1878, page 3, column 3.
- Clegg, Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Will Clegg, Oct. 4, 1873, page 2, column 5.
- Connelly, Infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Connelly, March 28, 1874, page 2, column 5.
- Constantin, Onézime, April 11, 1874, page 2, column 2.
- Cooley, Judge William H., July 5, 1873, page 2, column 2.
- Cornay, Amelius, November 23, 1878, page 2, column 5.
- Crouchet, Michel, October 10, 1874, page 3, column 3.
- Crow, Clara Lindsay (Mrs. W. C. Crow), March 29, 1873, page 2, column 4.

*The *Advertiser* was published weekly at Vermilionville beginning in 1865. The files in Dupré Library at the University of Southwestern Louisiana begin with 1869. Numerous issues are missing for the following years: 1869, 1870, 1873, 1874, 1876, 1879. All issues for the following years are missing: 1871, 1872, 1875, 1876, 1877.

- Dalgle, François, April 11, 1874, page 2, column 4, and page 3, column 2.
- Dartes, Adrien, June 21, 1879, page 2, column 1.
- Doucet, Marie Carmélite Ducharme (Mrs. Gerassin Doucet), August 16, 1879, page 3, column 5.
- Dubroca, Jules Valentine, November 23, 1878, page 2, column 5.
- Dugat, Carmélite Guidry (Mrs. Narcisse M. Dugat), July 12, 1873, page 2, column 6.
- Dupré, Hon. Lucius Jacques, March 13, 1869, page 2, column 1.
- Dupuy, Joseph, June 14, 1879, page 2, column 1.
- Ehrman, N., March 15, 1873, page 2, column 4.
- Ehrman, Nathan, March 29, 1873, page 2, column 4.
- Gardner, General Franklin, May 3, 1873, page 2, column 5, and page 3, column 4.
- Gardner, General Franklin, May 17, 1873, page 1, column 5.
- Gardner, General Franklin, May 31, 1873, page 1, column 5.
- Gardner, John M., June 28, 1879, page 2, column 4.
- Gradnigo, Alfred, April 11, 1874, page 2, column 1.
- Greig, Ella, August 22, 1874, page 2, column 5.
- Greig, Emma, August 13, 1870, page 2, column 5.
- Greig, Melissa Moss (Mrs. Sidney Greig), August 22, 1874, page 2, column 5.
- Greig, W. Giffen, November 5, 1870, page 2, column 6.
- Guidry, Alphonse Maurice, May 23, 1874, page 2, column 4.
- Guidry, Elol, August 28, 1869, page 2, column 5, and page 3, column 3.
- Guilbeau, Noemie (Mrs. Charles Guilbeau, Esq.), November 26, 1870, page 2, column 5, and page 3, column 6.
- Halle, E. O., August 28, 1869, page 2, column 2.
- Halle, E. O., September 4, 1869, page 2, column 1.
- Haure, Guillaume, October 10, 1874, page 3, column 3.
- Hebert, Frederick, January 26, 1878, page 2, column 1, and page 3, column 1.
- Johnston, Mary L. Teal (Mrs. W. M. Johnston), August 31, 1878, page 2, column 5.
- Judice, Jules Alcée, February 15, 1873, page 2, column 5.
- Landry, Trasimond, October 11, 1873, page 1, column 6.
- Lanet, Daniel, June 21, 1873, page 2, column 3.
- LeBlanc, Emelie Patin (Mrs. Ozémé LeBlanc), December 13, 1879, page 3, column 5.
- Leveque, Louis, Esq., March 30, 1878, page 2, column 1.
- Louvière, Julianne, December 13, 1879, page 3, column 5.
- McBride, Thomas J., May 25, 1878, page 2, column 1.
- McKnight, Major George, February 20, 1869, page 2, column 3.
- Moss, Amelia Cormier (Mrs. J. V. Moss, Sr.), April 11, 1874, page 2, column 5.
- Moss, Calvin, June 15, 1878, page 2, column 1.
- Moss, Helen LeBlanc (Mrs. Calvin Moss), November 28, 1874, page 2, column 4, and page 3, column 4.
- Moss, Marie Thérèse Caroline, July 16, 1870, page 2, column 5.
- Moss, Rodolphe, August 22, 1874, page 2, column 5.
- Mouton, Charles Kossuth, August 10, 1878, page 2, column 5.
- Mouton, Onésime, September 6, 1873, page 2, column 1, and page 3, column 4.
- Mudd, Austin Sidney, August 16, 1879, page 2, column 4.
- Myre, Estelle Breaux (Mrs. Clement Myre), September 6, 1879, page 3, column 5.

- Nantier, Auguste, December 13, 1879, page 3, column 5.
- Neveu, Jean Jacques, October 29, 1870, page 1, column 4, and page 2, column 5.
- Pierre, Negro on the J. E. Torrance Plantation, March 9, 1878, page 2, column 1.
- Poinboeuf, Léonise Montet (Mrs. Auguste Poinboeuf), October 12, 1878, page 3, column 3.
- Poinboeuf, Marie Elizabeth, September 28, 1878, page 3, column 3.
- Prejean, Dupré, July 5, 1873, page 2, column 1.
- Rand, Rev. Thomas, February 20, 1869, page 2, column 3.
- Randall, David A., July 31, 1869, page 3, column 4.
- Richard, Hypolite, August 9, 1873, page 2, column 6.
- Richardson, Eveline (Mrs. Daniel B. Richardson), November 23, 1878, page 2, column 5.
- Roselius, Christian, September 13, 1873, page 1, column 5.
- Rousseau, General Lovell H., January 16, 1879, page 1, column 3.
- Salles, Anna Aimée, June 28, 1879, page 2, column 4.
- Salles, George G., November 15, 1879, page 2, column 3.
- Salles, Hortense Aimée, January 19, 1878, page 2, column 5, and page 3, column 3.
- Salles, Louis, October 18, 1873, page 2, column 6, and page 3, column 4.
- Sandoz, Joel H., Esq., January 12, 1878, page 2, column 1, and page 3, column 1.
- Saunders, Capt. John, June 4, 1870, page 1, column 3.
- Saunders, Capt. John, June 11, 1870, page 1, column 5.
- Smith, Belzire Chargois (Mrs. W. O. Smith), September 20, 1879, page 2, column 4.
- Smith, Henry B., September 20, 1879, page 2, column 1.
- Smith, William O., September 27, 1876, page 3, column 4.
- Snaer, Alexander, June 21, 1873, page 2, column 3.
- Sonnier, Clemence Breau (Mrs. Baptiste Sonnier), July 26, 1873, page 3, column 4.
- Sulakowski, Colonel W., June 28, 1873, page 2, column 4.
- Swazey, Henry Rufus, December 20, 1873, page 2, column 1.
- Taylor, Dr. John A., March 22, 1879, page 2, column 1.
- Taylor, Major Thomas, November 28, 1874, page 2, column 3.
- Thibodeaux, Joseph, July 18, 1874, page 2, column 1.
- Torrence, Benjamin, December 28, 1878, page 1, column 5.
- Vigneaux, Julie, August 2, 1879, page 3, column 5.
- Vilac, Louis, January 4, 1879, page 3, column 4.
- Wallis, Ulah, September 21, 1878, page 2, column 4.
- Young, Stephen Nicholas, October 11, 1879, page 2, column 4.

LAFAYETTE PARISH SUCCESSIONS 1823-1900

by Rebecca A. Batiste

SUIT NO.	NAME	DATE FILED
A		
202	Abain, Joseph	April 2, 1831
1739	Abbadie, Francois	April 25, 1885
2069	Abbadie, J. H. Leonce	Feb. 2, 1896
87	Abbot, John	May 3, 1826
1651	Abeadie, Ida	Jan. 5, 1882
1658	Abshire, Joseph	July 25, 1882
631	Achee, Rosalie	Nov. 20, 1849
1201	Acosta,	Dec. 17, 1868
1449	Addisson, Augustine	Nov. 18, 1874
698	Adelaide, Indian Woman	Aug. 27, 1852
2151	Aker, Everett	Feb. 11, 1899
1406	Albarado, Antoine	Feb. 21, 1873
2023	Albarado, Marie	Sept. 28, 1894
361	Albert, Benoit	Dec. 11, 1837
1836	Alexander, Daniels Joseph	July 30, 1888
833	Allaway, Elizabeth	Nov. 6, 1857
834	Allaway, Isaac	Nov. 6, 1857
754	Alton, Eliza	Aug. 28, 1854
1870	Ancelet, Ambroise	Sept. 19, 1894
191	Anderson, William	Oct. 15, 1830
680	Andre, Rigues	Oct. 14, 1850
1387	Andrus, Salomon	Aug. 15, 1872
2022	Antoine, Antakly	Sept. 19, 1894
58	Antoine, Charles	April 1, 1825
2177	Arceneaux, Albert A.,	March 4, 1900
267	Arceneaux, Alexandre	March 10, 1834
772	Arceneaux, Bienvenu	July 12, 1855
311	Arceneaux, Cidalise Lawrence, Sr.,	Dec. 9, 1835
467	Arceneaux, Cidalise	Oct. 25, 1842
244	Arceneaux, Cyprien	April 10, 1833
576	Arceneaux, Emilie Catherine	Oct. 27, 1847
1461	Arceneaux, Euphrasie	April 9, 1875
226	Arceneaux, Francois	Oct. 15, 1832
252	Arceneaux, Francois	Aug. 8, 1833
351	Arceneaux, Francois	May 22, 1838
452	Arceneaux, Francois	March 18, 1842

SUIT NO.	NAME	DATE FILED
908	Arceneaux, Francois	Sept. 15, 1860
1730	Arceneaux, Gertrude	April 4, 1885
1244	Arceneaux, Helen	Jan. 5, 1870
294	Arceneaux, Joachin	Dec. 14, 1834
506	Arceneaux, Joachin	Dec. 16, 1844
688	Arceneaux, Joseph	March 22, 1852
411	Arceneaux, Louis	Feb. 5, 1840
435	Arceneaux, Marie A.	May 19, 1841
79	Arceneaux, Marie C.	Dec. 29, 1825
1701	Arceneaux, Marie E.	Dec. 13, 1833
1216	Arceneaux, Marie Lucille Zeopha	March 15, 1869
1417	Arceneaux, Mary	May 13, 1873
1847	Arceneaux, Orphise	Nov. 23, 1888
291	Arceneaux, Toussin	Dec. 17, 1834
375	Ardouin, Etienne, Sr.	1839
1688	Artusse, Jean	Oct. 1, 1883
808	Aube, Louis A.	Dec. 24, 1856
1786	Aube, Maria	Jan. 13, 1887
898	Aube, Victor A.	June 6, 1860
615	Aubert, Honore	March 10, 1849
1174	Aubry, Emile	March 3, 1868
1104	Auby, Martin	Jan. 3, 1867

B

1788	Babin, Anais	Jan. 6, 1887
30	Babin, Marie	Dec. 27, 1823
1828	Babineaux, Alcee	Dec. 27, 1887
638	Babineaux, Alexander	Jan. 15, 1850
1827	Babineaux, Alphonse	Dec. 26, 1887
522	Babineaux, Anastasie	March 2, 1846
621	Babineaux, Azelle	May 17, 1849
1235	Babineaux, Charles	Oct. 28, 1869
161	Babineaux, David	June 9, 1829
242	Babineaux, David	March 9, 1833
270	Babineaux, David	March 5, 1834
1466	Babineaux, Edilia	Oct. 1, 1875
746	Babineaux, Edmond	June 9, 1854
1171	Babineaux, Estelle	Feb. 21, 1868
757	Babineaux, Francois	Nov. 1, 1854
1520	Babineaux, Girard	April 16, 1877
438	Babineaux, Jean	July 27, 1841
105	Babineaux, Joseph	March 3, 1827
112	Babineaux, Joseph	June 20, 1827
1051	Babineaux, Joseph	Jan. 12, 1866
1253	Babineaux, Joseph	March 28, 1870
2187	Babineaux, Joseph	Oct. 9, 1900
1479	Babineaux, Joseph Emeron	Jan. 28, 1876

SUIT NO.	NAME	DATE FILED
894	Babineaux, Josephine Neuville	March 29, 1860
434	Babineaux, Julie	April 4, 1829
421	Babineaux, Julie	July 25, 1839
868	Babineaux, Marguerite	Feb. 8, 1859
1240	Babineaux, Marie	Oct. 17, 1869
1705	Babineaux, Onexiphore	May 21, 1883
1549	Babineaux, Onezime	Sept. 6, 1878
1680	Babineaux, Onezime	Sept. 6, 1878
1309	Babineaux, Placide	Dec. 8, 1871
1593	Babineaux, Sevenne Theresa	March 12, 1880
2137	Babineaux, Ursin	June 8, 1898
1503	Babineaux, Victoire	Dec. 16, 1876
805	Babineaux, Zulima	Oct. 18, 1856
1385	Badger, nathaniel	Aug. 15, 1872
1016	Bailey, Abijah	Sept. 11, 1865
1446	Bailey, Benjamin	July 25, 1874
2073	Bailey, Mrs. Emelle	March 30, 1896
286	Bailey, William A.,	Sept. 8, 1834
1484	Baker, Clementine	March 28, 1876
246	Baker, Joseph	May 13, 1833
34	Bartlett, Samuel	March 25, 1826
397	Barton, Joseph	March 9, 1830
1088	Bass, Thomas and Joanne	Aug. 24, 1866
189	Baudoin, Alphonse	Sept. 8, 1830
764	Baudoin, Belzire	Feb. 19, 1855
1299	Baudoin, Cesarine	Aug. 16, 1871
1893	Baudoin, Felix	Oct. 15, 1890
1283	Baudoin, Laurent	March 11, 1871
2032	Baudoin, Onezime	Jan. 14, 1895
546	Baudoin, Pierre Andrea	Oct. 17, 1846
544	Baudoin, Pierre Belloni	Nov. 3, 1846
1852	Bazille, Neuville	Jan. 17, 1889
592	Beau, Remy H.,	March 19, 1848
1031	Beer, Louis	Jan. 17, 1866
2140	Begnaud, Alexandre	Sept. 12, 1898
4140	Begnaud, Alexdre	Sept. 12, 1898
2026	Begnaud, Mathilde Prejean	Nov. 22, 1894
627	Begnaud, Alexander	Sept. 6, 1849
1631	Begnaud, Celeste	July 18, 1881
1653	Begnaud, Edmonia	Feb. 26, 1882
937	Begnaud, Felix	Nov. 15, 1861
1868	Begnaud, Francois	Sept. 20, 1889
2079	Begnaud, Joseph Therence	May 12, 1896
262	Begnaud, Lire	Dec. 4, 1833
1627	Begnaud, Lize	Nov. 17, 1882
2082	Begnaud, Martin	May 16, 1896
1458	Begnaud, Stanislas	March 29, 1875
1015	Bell, John,	Oct. 21, 1865

SUIT NO.	NAME	DATE FILED
348	Bell, Robert	Feb. 27, 1838
1791	Bernale, Pierre	Jan. 29, 1887
1454	Bendel, William	Jan. 23, 1875
237	Bennick, Mary	Jan. 10, 1833
614	Benoit, Anna	March 3, 1849
249	Benoit, Auguste	July 10, 1833
1194	Benoit, Augustin	Aug. 13, 1868
1970	Benoit, Augustin	Jan. 4, 1892
1710	Benoit, Cleonide	March 1, 1884
1407	Benoit, Edmond	March 13, 1875
547	Benoit, Eloi	Oct. 5, 1846
500	Benoit, Emilien	Aug. 17, 1844
1075	Benoit, Emuel	Sept. 16, 1866
1288	Benoit, Eugenie	April 19, 1871
229	Benoit, Francois	June 31, 1832
1775	Benoit, Julie	July 20, 1886
651	Benoit, Julienne	Aug. 24, 1850
403	Benoit, Margaret Rozelle	Dec. 27, 1836
1801	Benoit, Marie	Feb. 28, 1887
293	Benoit, Simon	Feb. 3, 1835
1589	Benoit, St. Clair	Jan. 28, 1880
1729	Benoit, Udea Oran	Jan. 7, 1885
16	Benoit, Xavier	Aug. 1, 1823
1148	Beraud, Honore	Dec. 23, 1867
369	Beraud, Joseph	Nov. 9, 1839
503	Beraud, Thomas	Nov. 2, 1844
343	Bergeron, Charles	Nov. 9, 1837
647	Bernard, Adelaide	July 12, 1850
770	Bernard, Adele	June 16, 1855
662	Bernard, Adolph	Jan. 10, 1851
921	Bernard, Adolphe	April 7, 1861
977	Bernard, Adolphe	July 2, 1864
1224	Bernard, Alexandre	June 22, 1869
5113	Bernard, Alice	Jan. 4, 1884
1448	Bernard, Anais	1874
787	Bernard, Anastasie	Jan. 29, 1856
256	Bernard, Ann	Sept. 12, 1833
294	Bernard, Apasie	Dec. 14, 1834
506	Bernard, Aspasie	Oct. 16, 1844
2167	Bernard, Athenaise	Oct. 23, 1899
928	Bernard, Azelia	July 26, 1861
2175	Bernard, Blanche	March 14, 1900
1047	Bernard, Cleonide	Jan. 16, 1866
220	Bernard, Dame Ann	March 15, 1832
971	Bernard, Don Louis	Sept. 11, 1863
989	Bernard, Don Louis	Sept. 12, 1865
1041	Bernard, Dupre	Jan. 10, 1866
1814	Bernard, Edouard	Sept. 22, 1887

SUIT NO.	NAME	DATE FILED
1502	Bernard, Elina	April 13, 1877
1400	Bernard, Elmire	Nov. 15, 1872
1462	Bernard, Elodie	1875
810	Bernard, Eloi Euclide	Jan. 17, 1857
326	Bernard, Elois	Dec. 19, 1836
672	Bernard, Euclide	Jan. 16, 1851
282	Bernard, Francois Walter	Aug. 12, 1834
1762	Bernard, Gaston Lucien	March 18, 1886
1150	Bernard, Gerassin	Dec. 30, 1867
1304	Bernard, Heloise	Oct. 13, 1871
2139	Bernard, Hervillien	May 19, 1898
1363	Bernard, Hyacinthe	Aug. 1, 1872
1525	Bernard, Hilaire	May 17, 1877
1838	Bernard, Homer Nelson	Oct. 27, 1888
1148	Bernard, Honore	Dec. 23, 1867
276	Bernard, Jean	July 1834
1076	Bernard, Jean	April 14, 1866
1764	Bernard, Jean	March 25, 1886
1248	Bernard, Jean Louis	March 3, 1870
446	Bernard, Joseph	Jan. 4, 1842
874	Bernard, Joseph	April 5, 1859
844	Bernard, Joseph T.	March 4, 1858
1559	Bernard, Joseph T.	May 10, 1881
887	Bernard, Louis	Dec. 24, 1859
485	Bernard, Marguerite	July 29, 1843
400	Bernard, Marie	Dec. 15, 1820
248	Bernard, Marie	July 8, 1833
1040	Bernard, Marie Irma	Jan. 10, 1866
2036	Bernard, Onezia	Feb. 21, 1895
17	Bernard, Pierre	Aug. 1823
1289	Bernard, Pierre	April 19, 1871
97	Bernard, Simon	Aug. 17, 1826
1376	Bernard, Simon	Aug. 15, 1872
503	Bernard, Thomas	Nov. 2, 1844
1306	Bernard, Ursin	Nov. 16, 1871
1443	Bernard, Ursin Jean	1874
2044	Bernard, Valery	May 10, 1895
637	Bernard, Zulima & Cherie Ann	Jan. 10, 1850
140	Berthelot, Marie I.	Sept. 1, 1828
184	Berthelot, Marie I.	June 12, 1830
1381	Bertholomi, William	Aug. 16, 1872
440	Bertrand, Alexis	July 26, 1841
16490	Bertrand, Bertha	Feb. 21, 1887
1990	Bertrand, Eugene	Nov. 23, 1893
1158	Bertrand, Francois C.	Jan. 9, 1868
1615	Bertrand, Gustave	Jan. 29, 1881
1964	Bertrand, J. G.,	Nov. 23, 1892
1366	Bertrand, Madam	Aug. 1, 1872

SUIT NO.	NAME	DATE FILED
1856	Bertrand, Marie Alice	Feb. 21, 1889
1207	Bertrand, Octave	Jan. 23, 1869
1857	Bertrand, Octave	Feb. 8, 1889
2063	Berwick, Joseph	Dec. 31, 1895
237	Berwick, Mary	Jan. 10, 1833
541	Bessan, Emile	Aug. 31, 1846
472	Bevillard, Francois	Dec. 25, 1842
734	Bienvenu, Charles T.	March 2, 1854
600	Bienvenu, Thomas E.	July 1, 1848
1534	Billeaud, Jean	Sept. 12, 1877
1928	Billeaud, Joseph	July 13, 1891
1211	Billeaud, Martial Mathilde	March 6, 1869
1983	Billeaud, Rosalie	Aug. 3, 1893
721	Bladiniere, Guillaume	Sept. 12, 1853
434	Blair, Josephine	May 3, 1841
1695	Blaize, Francis	Nov. 30, 1883
422	Blanchard, Henriette	April 1, 1834
13	Blanchard, Victoire	July 25, 1823
896	Blanchet, Desire	April 26, 1860
955	Blanchet, Eloite	Feb. 1, 1863
2071	Blanchet, Odille Joseph	March 12, 1896
23	Blanchet, Olivier	Oct. 2, 1823
802	Blanchet, Olivier	Sept. 6, 1856
2074	Blanchet, Ursule	April 10, 1896
280	Bodoin, Delphine	Aug. 1834
1066	Bodoin, Evariste	Feb. 9, 1866
253	Bodoin, Justin	June 16, 1833
1354	Boisdore, Euphrosine	Aug. 1, 1872
381	Boisset, Jean	Nov. 13, 1839
1558	Bonin, Anathole	Dec. 19, 1878
759	Bonin, Beloni	March 7, 1855
1557	Bonin, Due	Oct. 28, 1880
285	Bonin, Susan Theresa	Sept. 3, 1834
1188	Bonnet, Marie	June 26, 1868
296	Booth, Elmira Elaine	March 24, 1835
228	Bordat, Marie Martha	Aug. 2, 1832
1364	Bosler, Henry	Aug. 1, 1872
1477	Bossier, Emilie	Oct. 11, 1875
333	Boudoin, Charles	June 20, 1837
179	Boudoin, Francoise	March 11, 1830
389	Boudoin, Manet	June 9, 1839
1625	Boudreaux, Adam Junius	June 24, 1881
708	Boudreaux, Aimon	June 28, 1853
536	Boudreaux, Aspasia	Sept. 14, 1846
924	Boudreaux, Aspasia	June 3, 1861
1187	Boudreaux, Beloni Columbus	June 11, 1868
762	Boudreaux, Belzire	Feb. 6, 1855
946	Boudreaux, Carmelite	May 28, 1862

SUIT NO.	NAME	DATE FILED
931	Boudreaux, Etienne Savoy	Sept. 23, 1861
715	Boudreaux, Euclide	Aug. 20, 1853
724	Boudreaux, Francois	Sept. 3, 1851
445	Boudreaux, Jean	Nov. 25, 1841
1390	Boudreaux, Jean	July 6, 1872
302	Boudreaux, Joseph	July 13, 1835
358	Boudreaux, Joseph	Dec. 8, 1838
554	Boudreaux, Leufroi	Feb. 1, 1847
2190	Boudreaux, Mathalie	Nov. 10, 1900
1256	Boudreaux, Moise	April 18, 1870
2212	Boudreaux, Numa	March 9, 1900
1669	Boudreaux, Olivier	Dec. 19, 1882
406	Boudreaux, Onezime	Nov. 28, 1840
821	Boudreaux, Pelagie	April 20, 1861
281	Boudreaux, Pierre J.	Aug. 10, 1834
1878	Boudreaux, Scholastie	Dec. 28, 1889
682	Boudreaux, Seville	Jan. 2, 1852
514	Boudreaux, Suzanne Ann	June 16, 1845
1067	Boudreaux, Syfhroy	Feb. 12, 1866
1901	Boudreaux, Syphroyen	Nov. 18, 1890
507	Boudreaux, Valery	Jan. 10, 1845
1451	Bougeard, Jacques F. & LeJeunne	Nov. 25, 1874
659	Boulet, Athenas	Nov. 25, 1850
639	Boulet, Clemence	Jan. 25, 1850
510	Boulet, Louis	Feb. 17, 1845
2062	Boulligny, Domingue Michael	Dec. 31, 1895
144	Boullie, Susan	Oct. 8, 1828
738	Boulton, William	March 28, 1854
1228	Bourc, Michel	Aug. 23, 1869
2144	Bourg, Angel	Oct. 27, 1898
1113	Bourg, Azina	April 27, 1867
388	Bourg, Celeste	May 13, 1839
1205	Bourg, Chelonise	Jan. 13, 1869
1218	Bourg, Colastie	March 22, 1869
811	Bourg, Euclide	Jan. 22, 1857
985	Bourg, Jean	April 26, 1865
442	Bourg, Lucien	Sept. 23, 1841
1092	Bourg, Lucien	Sept. 1, 1866
1232	Bourg, Marie	Sept. 6, 1869
1101	Bourg, Marie Gertrude	Nov. 26, 1866
1501	Bourg, Theovide	Dec. 7, 1876
457	Bourg, Vital	April 23, 1842
1594	Bourgeois, Aurore	May 11, 1880
417	Bourgeois, Benjamin	June 1, 1842
1228	Bourq, Michel	Aug. 23, 1869
1825	Bourque, Alexis Boudreaux	Dec. 12, 1887
1807	Bourque, Azema	May 7, 1887
1341	Bourque, Charles	Aug. 1, 1872

SUIT NO.	NAME	DATE FILED
1810	Bourque, Denise Cormier	June 16, 1887
1924	Bourque, Florentin	Feb. 23, 1891
350	Bourque, Jean B.,	April 21, 1838
722	Bourque, Jean B. T.	Sept. 20, 1853
412	Bourque, Joseph Elizabeth	April 16, 1840
1340	Bourque, Joseph	Aug. 1, 1872
1779	Bourque, Josephine	Oct. 21, 1886
298	Bourque, Lucien	May 12, 1835
565	Bourque, Marie Clive Camille	July 8, 1847
756	Bourque, Marie	Oct. 11, 1854
1065	Bourque, Maximilien	Feb. 3, 1866
2020	Bourque, Merthilde	Sept. 7, 1894
1278	Bourque, Michel Allen	Aug. 23, 1869
1766	Bourque, Zephirin	April 6, 1886
2092	Bousamra, Elias Mary	Sept. 18, 1896
976	Boussette, Edouard	June 22, 1865
309	Boutin, Marquerite Louis	Sept. 29, 1834
2168	Boutte, Aurelie	Dec. 6, 1899
863	Boutte, Celeste	Dec. 13, 1858
2098	Boutte, Leopold	Nov. 20, 1896
645	Bouvier, Delphine	March 24, 1850
785	Bradley, Edward C.	Jan. 7, 1856
1811	Brandt, Isabella	April 18, 1887
1835	Brandt, Mary	June 6, 1888
1498	Brandt, Sarah J.	May 10, 1878
1804	Brandt, William	April 5, 1887
431	Brashear, Thomas B.	April 10, 1841
633	Brasseu, Joseph	Dec. 22, 1849
660	Brasseu, Magdeline	Nov. 20, 1850
957	Brasseux, Adam	March 20, 1863
1175	Brasseux, Alcide	April 15, 1868
962	Brasseux, Aurelien	March 31, 1863
1262	Brasseux, Azedline	June 3, 1870
769	Brasseux, Edward	June 4, 1855
1933	Brasseux, Leontine	Sept. 30, 1891
1160	Brasseux, Lucile	Jan. 18, 1868
967	Brasseux, Octave	Aug. 21, 1863
831	Breaux, Adelaide	Nov. 7, 1857
1686	Breaux, Albert	Oct. 23, 1883
2131	Breaux, Alphonse	Feb. 17, 1898
2146	Breaux, Anatole	Dec. 13, 1898
174	Breaux, Ann	Dec. 28, 1829
225	Breaux, Arthemise	May 15, 1832
748	Breaux, Aurelien	June 14, 1854
2059	Breaux, Aurelien	Oct. 26, 1895
676	Breaux, Celeste	Sept. 9, 1851
917	Breaux, Celeste	Feb. 25, 1861
1496	Breaux, Celima	Nov. 10, 1876

SUIT NO.	NAME	DATE FILED
	Breaux, Celmence	Aug. 8, 1873
1424	Breaux, Charles	July 22, 1829
160	Breaux, Charles Ursin	Dec. 15, 1845
519	Breaux, Constant	Sept. 13, 1850
652	Breaux, Constant	Sept. 9, 1851
676	Breaux, Constant	Feb. 8, 1894
2001	Breaux, D. A. Louis	June 16, 1845
514	Breaux, Dejean	Feb. 15, 1898
2128	Breaux, Dominique	Feb. 25, 1885
1732	Breaux, Donatilde	Nov. 12, 1898
1599	Breaux, Elizabeth	Jan. 5, 1891
1912	Breaux, Emelia	Feb. 15, 1898
2129	Breaux, Emerida	Aug. 13, 1869
1227	Breaux, Estelle	Oct. 6, 1879
1577	Breaux, Eugenie	March 26, 1852
689	Breaux, Euphrasie Sonnier	Oct. 7, 1881
1641	Breaux, Euphrosine	Feb. 16, 1884
1710	Breaux, Francois	March 30, 1883
243	Breaux, Francois	Feb. 8, 1894
2003	Breaux, Francois T.	Sept. 10, 1864
978	Breaux, Henri	Oct. 7, 1878
1553	Breaux, Henrietta	Feb. 4, 1832
215	Breaux, Hypolite	Aug. 20, 1825
69	Breaux, Hypolite	Feb. 20, 1884
1711	Breaux, Joseph Castille	Jan. 26, 1825
55	Breaux, Joseph	July 27, 1870
1267	Breaux, Joseph	Jan. 28, 1824
33	Breaux, Joseph E. Clifton	Feb. 23, 1849
613	Breaux, Joseph Edgar	Oct. 4, 1893
1986	Breaux, Julianne	March 6, 1849
617	Breaux, Lessin	Feb. 4, 1887
1794	Breaux, Louis D. A.	June 16, 1845
514	Breaux, Louisa	April 6, 1866
1074	Breaux, Louisianaise	Jan. 23, 1866
1049	Breaux, Magdelan	Nov. 1825
75	Breaux, Marcelite	Jan. 24, 1899
2151	Breaux, Marguerite	Nov. 20, 1849
630	Breaux, Marie	Feb. 15, 1898
2129	Breaux, marie Alzina	Dec. 14, 1893
1993	Breaux, Marie	Feb. 5, 1877
1511	Breaux, Marie M.	Oct. 1, 1828
142	Breaux, Merida	Jan. 13, 1866
1043	Breaux, Octavine	Feb. 14, 1870
1247	Breaux, Oscar	March 25, 1863
959	Breaux, Ozelie	April 2, 1869
1209	Breaux, O.	June 7, 1841
426	Breaux, Pierre	Dec. 19, 1879
1586	Breaux, Regina	Nov. 4, 1890
1900		

SUIT NO.	NAME	DATE FILED
1007	Breaux, Rosemond	Sept. 21, 1865
805	Breaux, Simon	Oct. 18, 1856
819	Breaux, Simon	July 20, 1857
1949	Breaux, Theophile, Jr.	April 26, 1892
1950	Breaux, Theophile, Sr.	Dec. 17, 1891
1611	Breaux, Uranie	Jan. 11, 1881
519	Breaux, Ursin Charles	Dec. 15, 1845
413	Breaux, Valery Dolzey	July 31, 1840
2048	Breaux, Valery	June 24, 1895
2184	Breaux, Vincent	July 12, 1900
680	Brault, Francois	no date
2024	Briley, Ione F. Edward	Oct. 16, 1894
368	Broussard, Adelaide	Sept. 5, 1839
415	Broussard, Adelaide	Jan. 4, 1841
1608	Broussard, Alcide	Nov. 5, 1880
1802	Broussard, Alcide	April 2, 1887
1932	Broussard, Alcine	Sept. 4, 1891
1039	Broussard, Alexandre D.	Jan. 11, 1866
1046	Broussard, Alexandre T.	Jan. 15, 1866
1060	Broussard, Alzire	Feb. 2, 1866
2058	Broussard, Alzire	Nov. 9, 1895
1840	Broussard, Anais	Sept. 12, 1888
1080	Broussard, Anastasie	May 30, 1866
1588	Broussard, Anastasie	Jan. 28, 1880
1433	Broussard, Arsene	Nov. 18, 1873
1004	Broussard, Asphasie	Sept. 12, 1865
629	Broussard, Aurelia	Oct. 2, 1849
409	Broussard, Aurelien	May 16, 1835
1529	Broussard, Aurelien	July 25, 1877
264	Broussard, Aurelien	Feb. 14, 1834
1439	Broussard, Azena	March 6, 1874
1476	Broussard, Azena	Dec. 14, 1875
1799	Broussard, B. Albert	Feb. 21, 1887
1	Broussard, Benjamin	May 9, 1823
224	Broussard, Benjamin	May 5, 1832
1850	Broussard, Camille	Jan. 17, 1889
523	Broussard, Camille	March 26, 1846
678	Broussard, Carmelite	March 19, 1877
1257	Broussard, Carmezile	April 17, 1870
550	Broussard, Cecile	Nov. 27, 1846
1880	Broussard, Cecile Nydia Genevieve	May 5, 1890
1693	Broussard, Cecilia	Nov. 8, 1883
1467	Broussard, Celima	Oct. 11, 1875
2207	Broussard, Celina	Feb. 25, 1900
1072	Broussard, Cemar	March 7, 1866
1086	Broussard, Christine	Aug. 10, 1866
535	Broussard, Claude, Sr.	Aug. 25, 1846
1045	Broussard, Clementine	Jan. 15, 1866

SUIT NO.	NAME	DATE FILED
	Broussard, Clementine	March 5, 1866
1070	Broussard, Clemille	March 5, 1877
1521	Broussard, Cleonide	Oct. 7, 1872
1397	Broussard, Cleonide	March 21, 1874
1440	Broussard, Darnas	April 7, 1899
2153	Broussard, Desire J.	Sept. 22, 1888
1841	Broussard, Divine	Feb. 25, 1876
1482	Broussard, Dominique	Feb. 1, 1833
240	Broussard, Don Louis & Jean F.	Nov. 26, 1867
1119	Broussard, Don	Feb. 6, 1854
736	Broussard, Don Louis	Dec. 2, 1865
1012	Broussard, Dosite	March 8, 1841
429	Broussard, Drauzin, Jr.	Feb. 16, 1846
521	Broussard, Duperville	Nov. 3, 1866
1090	Broussard, Duplessin	March 7, 1866
1072	Broussard, Edmond	April 13, 1895
2042	Broussard, Edward Isidore	Sept. 20, 1899
2167	Broussard, Elisee	Oct. 21, 1880
1601	Broussard, Elisee D.	Jan. 16, 1872
1301	Broussard, Elodie	Dec. 14, 1899
2170	Broussard, Elodie	Dec. 14, 1899
2171	Broussard, Eloi Bourque	April 18, 1856
742	Broussard, Eloi	July 18, 1856
800	Broussard, Eloi E.	May 25, 1883
1681	Broussard, Eloie	July 20, 1826
43	Broussard, Elvis Jean	Jan. 26, 1837
325	Broussard, Emelia	Feb. 23, 1886
1760	Broussard, Emefite	April 20, 1877
1523	Broussard, Emerite	Feb. 25, 1900
2211	Broussard, Emille	March 9, 1855
745	Broussard, Ernest	Oct. 4, 1881
1639	Broussard, Eugenie	Sept. 8, 1865
1000	Broussard, Eunice	Aug. 3, 1849
644	Broussard, Euphemie	March 7, 1873
1408	Broussard, Euranie	May 4, 1870
1261	Broussard, Francis	Jan. 20, 1872
1327	Broussard, Frank E.	Sept. 13, 1899
2165	Broussard, Gabriel Anthony	Oct. 13, 1881
1642	Broussard, Gerassin	Dec. 21, 1866
1102	Broussard, Gertrude	Oct. 7, 1865
1013	Broussard, Hilaire T.	Sept. 12, 1865
1004	Broussard, Honore	Jan. 7, 1895
2031	Broussard, Hortence	Aug. 31, 1870
1268	Broussard, Idea	Dec. 4, 1879
1566	Broussard, Ima	March 23, 1900
2178	Broussard, Isidore	Feb. 3, 1829
152	Broussard, Isidore	April 16, 1839
366	Broussard, Isidore	Jan. 7, 1843
460		

(to be continued)

Tombstone Inscriptions in the Lafayette Protestant Cemetery

*compiled by
Carl A. Brasseaux and Glenn R. Conrad**

(continued from vol. XXIII, no. 3)



Dosia Lamb Hawkins

Sept. 21, 1883

Jan. 20, 1942

Edith L. Hempel

May 20, 1880

Aug. 18, 1969

James Malone Hawkins

Sept. 20, 1876

Sept. 27, 1955

Mrs. G. H. Henderson

1840-1887

Mrs. James Malone Hawkins

Née Iris Lilly Landry

Dec. 11, 1904

Aug. 11, 1975

Taylor Henderson

1870-1890

Ivy Malone Hawkins

Apr. 8, 1904-Oct. 5, 1947

Virginia Ewell Heard

wife of

Hugh Creighton Wallis

born June 20, 1883

died May 18, 1958

Octive Henry

wife of

(stone is broken and name
of husband is missing)

Nacuin

died Feb. 5, 1923

age 36 years

Pierre Hernandez

La.

Cpl 64 field arty.

World War I

Aug. 23, 1892-July 21, 1969

Adonis Hebert

Louisiana

Pvt 115 Inf.

29 Div.

May 27, 1941

(apparently date of death)

Mrs. Pierre Hernandez

Née Leocade Dergas

Dec. 11, 1904-Oct. 25, 1971

Wallace Hebert

Sept. 10, 1911

Nov. 10, 1971

Dr. Raphael Sidney Hernandez

Aug. 21, 1901-

Mary Kendrick Heller

Aug. 19, 1903

Aug. 24, 1980

Sebastien Hernandez

Oct. 6, 1936-Sept. 2, 1952

Ralph Stanley Heller

Feb. 13, 1902

Feb. 14, 1948

Sidney Dianne Hernandez

Daughter of

Dr. & Mrs. R. S. Hernandez

April 12, 1929-April 16, 1929

*The inscriptions were compiled in 1983.

Carnella Welch Herpin
Aug. 11, 1887-May 23, 1959

Dearie Stanley Herpin
10-5-1909
4-7-1921

J. Ovey Herpin
May 17, 1881-April 30, 1958

Emily Golden Hester
1856-1932

James Franklin Hester
1852-1935

Olive Rachel Hester
1892-1979

Elliot Henderson Hewes
1906-1972

Dorothy Olivier Hewes
1907-1968

Infant Son
Howard and Elizabeth Hewitt

Elizabeth Taylor Hewitt
1913-1956

Howard P. Hewitt
1900-

Paul Howard Hewitt
son of
John and Margaret Hewitt
Aug. 11, 1963-Aug. 26, 1963

Edward F. Hickman
1868-1956

Maude E. Hickman
Oct. 4, 1866-April 17, 1951

David J. Higginbotham
Co. B
18 La. Inf
CSA
Jan. 23, 1840
Sept. 19, 1934

David Warfred Higginbotham
1900-1945

Ed Higginbotham
1866-1935

At Rest
James Higginbotham

At Rest
Mrs. James Higginbotham

Jeanne Landry Higginbotham
Nov. 24, 1908-Jan. 25, 1975

Lucien W. Higginbotham
July 29, 1905-Jan. 11, 1975

Wade Lucien Higginbotham
April 15, 1930-May 3, 1930

Celeste Lambert Hines
Dec. 3, 1875
Nov. 17, 1953

Edith E. Hines
wife of
H. R. LaFleur
Born Nov. 16, 1919
Died Oct. 28, 1965
Not My Will but Thine Be Done
Luke XXII, 42.

Gilbert L. Hines
Jan. 27, 1886
July 6, 1952

Gladney Hoffpauir
Feb. 9, 1906
Sept. 4, 1976

Grace Beadle Holley
Sept. 28, 1903-

W. J. Holley
July 22, 1904
April 8, 1977

Clyde Hollis
June 26, 1903
Nov. 5, 1954

James Hutchinson, Sr.
Born Nov. 25, 1888
Died March 26, 1967

Mrs. James Hutchinson, Sr.
Née Eve Romero
Born Aug. 14, 1893
(no death date given)

Oran Hutchinson
Sept. 26, 1914
Oct. 28, 1979

Sidney J. Hutchinson
Born Feb. 21, 1934
Died May 13, 1951

Wm. Hutchinson
1890-1944

Mrs. Wm. Hutchinson
1896-1935

Bert J. Huval, Jr.
May 24, 1950-May 26, 1950

Allen Minor Mynson
Feb. 23, 1888
April 21, 1947

Sadye Nelson Hynson
May 23, 1890
Jan. 4, 1957

Sam H. Irwin
1878-1941

Lloyd Leslie Jackeway
Sept. 11, 1949

Florence Jackson
wife of
Martin T. Bradford
Mar. 10, 1884
Jan. 30, 1955

Herbert Jackson
1897-1976

Myrtle Jackson
1900-1968

Jens Jacobsen
Sept. 27, 1907
Aug. 28, 1980

Lydia Stelly Jacobsen
Mar. 27, 1912

Robert Jaeger
July 7, 1889
Dec. 26, 1918

Leslie Carl Jakeway
July 7, 1931-Aug. 6, 1972

Betty Jane
1925

Jennifer Lynn Johnson
Dec. 2, 1957-June 2, 1963
All Things Come of Thee
O Lord
And of Thine Own
Have We Given Thee

Lucille Dugas Johnson
Nov. 24, 1935
June 2, 1981

Tom Johnson
1874-1948

Kenneth Collier Johnstone, Jr.
Mar. 14, 1911
Sept. 7, 1975

Kenneth C. Johnstone, Sr.
June 12, 1881
Dec. 9, 1969

Winifred Johnstone
Dec. 1, 1888
Nov. 24, 1945

Donald Ray Jones
Aug. 1949
Dec. 1967

Fred. A. Jones
Jan. 15, 1874-Nov. 8, 1958

Jerome Harding Jones
1906-1923

Anna Parker Hopkins
Feb. 11, 1878
Dec. 4, 1967

Eliza Cobb Hopkins
Dec. 15, 1866
March 12, 1959

Elizabeth Talley Hopkins
Sept. 30, 1895
May 28, 1955

Beloved wife of Harvey P. Hopkins

Frank Kennedy Hopkins
Jan. 19, 1865
Sept. 19, 1958

Harvey Parker Hopkins
July 13, 1897
May 7, 1958

Hyder E. Hopkins
Oct. 7, 1886
Dec. 27, 1887

Katie Hopkins
Jan. 10, 1881
Aug. 11, 1888

Lavina J. Hopkins
Dec. 10, 1882
March 20, 1959

Mary W. Hopkins
April 6, 1838
March 23, 1867

Orren Battle Hopkins
Oct. 12, 1876-Feb. 26, 1930

Susana E. Hopkins
Aug. 30, 1852
Aug. 16, 1903

Dr. Thomas B. Hopkins
Nov. 9, 1832
Oct. 15, 1922
Co. 1
19 Ark. Inf.
C. S. A.

Thomas B. Hopkins
Feb. 5, 1897
Dec. 28, 1981

Thomas Benjamin Hopkins
Oct. 12, 1873
Jan. 20, 1956

G. Ernst Von Horn
Born in Bremen Germany
Feb. 12, 1859
Died in Lafayette, La.
Aug. 7, 1910

Eloise Higginbotham Horton
1874-1929

Geo. H. Huff
died 1923

Mathew G. Huff
1837-1934

Rita Huval Huff
1880-1973

William D. Huff, Sr.
1877-1969
Because of the teachings of Christ
I am a Christian
Because of the divergent views of
theologians I am a Mason

Emily Hamilton Huger
(no dates)

Annie G. Lee Hughes
Louisiana
Sgt. 4 Service Comd. Unit
World War II
May 2, 1924-Aug. 25, 1966

Mrs. C. B. Hughes
Née Leona Cayard
1900-1932

Mrs. Jakie Hughes
Née Irena Durio
Jan. 15, 1911-July 17, 1979

Raymond J. Hulin
June 21, 1939
March 1, 1966

Ruby Wallis Jones
 July 27, 1875
 April 27, 1936

Dewey Jordan
 Nov. 8, 1898
 April 18, 1955
 Buried in Havana Cuba

Esther Jordan
 Nov. 25, 1911
 Sept. 19, 1972

John Woolfolk Jordan
 Jan. 7, 1934
 March 5, 1935

Mittie E. Brown Jordan
 wife of
 Robert Lee Jordan
 April 1, 1878
 April 23, 1966

Richard Lee Jordan, Sr.
 April 11, 1936
 Sept. 8, 1966

Robert Lee Jordan
 Nov. 29, 1871
 Oct. 12, 1919

Norma Annie Joret
 wife of
 Stephen Rushing Bolssat
 1892-1972

Clara Hutchinson Jouett
 Born Feb. 19, 1894
 Died Sept. 24, 1965

Carrie Grazer Judice
 1880-1903

Louis D. Judice
 Oct. 31, 1873
 June 24, 1935

Beulah P. Keen
 Jan. 17, 1892-May 17, 1975

Emmett D. Keen
 July 20, 1895
 Jan. 16, 1957

Mary Ann Keller
 wife of
 Lewis Allen Talley
 Born April 18, 1857
 Died July 11, 1941

Eliska Viola Kelly
 July 8, 1854
 Dec. 3, 1901

Mrs. Eliza Kelley
 Oct. 7, 1838
 June 7, 1897

Charles Manly Kendrick
 April 13, 1898
 July 26, 1973

James Isaac Kendrick
 June 3, 1867
 May 22, 1960
 Pioneer Baptist Minister

Sarah Manly Kendrick
 Aug. 8, 1870
 Nov. 25, 1946

Bettie, child of
 John L. and Florence Kennedy
 May 4, 1905
 July 11, 1907

Catherine Cobb Kennedy
 wife of Alexander A. Morgan
 July 25, 1855
 May 18, 1931

Eloise Kennedy
 wife of
 Ernest J. Mazorol, Jr.
 1909-1944

Evelyn Kennedy
 wife of
 Samuel R. Olliphant, M. D.
 died March 19, 1937

Florence Kennedy
 Sept. 2, 1912
 Feb. 1, 1972

Colonel Hyder A. Kennedy
born April 14, 1840
died Jan. 4, 1883

I am the resurrection and the life, he that
believeth in me, though he were dead,
yet shall he live."

Dr. John Barley Kennedy
husband of
Eliza Cobb
born Mar. 6, 1805
Chester, S. C.
died Oct. 7, 1867

John Lewis Kennedy
Dec. 30, 1871
Dec. 22, 1929

Lilla Mae Kennedy
wife of
James Joseph Davidson
Oct. 29, 1870
Aug. 10, 1947

Richard R. Kennedy
1914-1948

Robert Cobb Kennedy
1903-1965

Robertta Cobb Kennedy
wife of
Crow Girard
Jan. 21, 1876
March 5, 1967

B. N. Key
April 4, 1888
May 27, 1961

Arlie S. King
Sept. 3, 1887
April 16, 1959

Mrs. Arlie S. King
Née Martha Julia Chargois
June 25, 1885
June 7, 1967

A. J. Knight
Feb. 23, 1882
Jan. 16, 1949

Carrie Garrard Knighten
wife of
Madison S. Knighten
June 1, 1879-May 28, 1948

Harry Cappard Knighten
Jan. 16, 1909
July 25, 1979

Madison S. Knighten
Aug. 17, 1874
Jan. 1, 1956

Milton Hadley Knox
Sept. 18, 1906-June 8, 1980

Frederick E. Kuhn
Nov. 29, 1878
June 27, 1932

Thos. Jay Lacy
Sept. 12, 1828
Jan. 21, 1907

Alma Landry LaFleur
March 5, 1900
Jan. 16, 1947

Charles Huey LaFleur
Aug. 12, 1926
Feb. 20, 1948

Ernest W. LaFleur
July 21, 1924
Dec. 4, 1924

Fred Benjamin Lafleur, Sr.
Sept. 6, 1890
June 1, 1972

C. W. (Bud) Lalanne
Mar. 28, 1907-Feb. 10, 1979

Cleone R. Lalanne
July 16, 1905-June 1, 1963

Edna M. Lalanne
Jan. 7, 1910-

Linnie Lee M. Lalanne
Sept. 21, 1884-Mar. 8, 1968

Lucille Herpin LaLanne
Oct. 5, 1916-

Paul K. LaLanne
July 24, 1911-April 1, 1962

W. E. (Bill) Lalanne
Dec. 20, 1881-Nov. 22, 1956

Mary Scott Landon
1879-1948

Verne Prentiss Landon
1880-1950

Eugenia C. Landry
April 8, 1907-

Hulo Landry
Oct. 8, 1901-Sept. 22, 1958

Ulysse Landry
Jan. 17, 1876
July 24, 1947

Mrs. Ulysse Landry
Née Una Young
March 30, 1886-July 13, 1945

Verna Landry
wife of
James Arthur Guthrie
Feb. 27, 1917-Feb. 4, 1972

Martin L.
son of
Mr. & Mrs. M. L. Langford
Sept. 25, 1906
April 5, 1907

George Paul Langlinais
Jan. 10, 1909-Dec. 5, 1979

Mrs. prejean Langlinais
Née Estelle Domingue
Aug. 3, 1914
(Death date not given)

Wilton Langlinais
La.
PFC, U. S. Army
World War II
Sept. 27, 1909-July 16, 1972

Dr. Richard H. G. Lavitt
died May 5, 1898
5:30 p. m.
age 76 years

Kathleen Leach
Nov. 30, 1946
Nov. 30, 1952

Otto L. Leach
Louisiana
Pvt. 13 ambulance Co.
World War I
Jan. 16, 1896-April 5, 1968

Rodney B. Leach
La.
S Sgt., 2135 Base Unit AAF
World War II
Dec. 11, 1922-Nov. 29, 1952

William Samuel Leake, Jr.
Doctor of Medicine
1911-1953

Mrs. B. J. LeBlanc
Née Euna E. Phillips
1913-1949

Clebert J. LeBlanc
May 20, 1887
Dec. 10, 1961

Henry G. LeBlanc
Dec. 13, 1883
Jan. 20, 1966

Marie L. LeBlanc
July 22, 1889
Oct. 1, 1972

Robert Lee LeBlanc
July 29, 1920
March 28, 1973

Mabel LeBrun
Sept. 26, 1876
Oct. 21, 1970

- Mamie L. LeBrun
wife of
A. R. Veazey
Feb. 25, 1879
May 11, 1965
- Marcellin LeBrun
July 22, 1852
Mar. 8, 1935
- Lizzie Lee
Feb. 1883
Dec. 29, 1908
- Ronald G. Lee
Oct. 8, 1899
Jan. 7, 1951
- Arthur Robert LeGrys
1884-1940
- Martha Kelly LeGrys
1886-1934
- Peare A. Lemmon
May 5, 1901-
- Sidney J. Lemmon
Nov. 9, 1897-March 23, 1976
- Christine Leonpacher
Sept. 16, 1925-March 17, 1926
- Louis Leonpacher
Feb. 25, 1890-Sept. 5, 1960
- Margaret Hande Leonpacher
Feb. 12, 1896-Nov. 12, 1923
- Susie Hopkins Lerosen
Oct. 21, 1878
Sept. 4, 1964
- Wesley Alexander LeRosen
Jan. 6, 1864
Oct. 30, 1935
- Caroline Hayes Lessley
1850-1930
- John P. Lessley
1892-1959
- Robert T. Lessley
La.
SFO
617 Mtr Trk Co.
World War I
Feb. 20, 1890-Jan. 5, 1965
- William W. Lessley, M. D.
1848-1928
- Abby Lester
May 5, 1883
July 25, 1935
- Jewell Josephine Levy
June 16, 1896
April 7, 1977
- William Franklin Levy
June 23, 1868
April 13, 1935
- Evelyn Lucille Lewis
wife of
James Drehr Parkerson
Nov. 29, 1906-Oct. 8, 1969
- Annewild Torbert Lindsay
wife of
Mosby J. Lindsay, Sr.
Dec. 12, 1891-June 20, 1975
- Mosby J. Lindsay, Sr.
Aug. 26, 1886
June 3, 1951
- John E. Lindstrom
Oct. 16, 1885
Feb. 18, 1960
- Massie L. Lisbony
1884-1945
- Maud Litherland
wife of
John Wm. Harrington
1878-1951
- Kate Carroll Lively
Born July 24, 1911
Died April 14, 1981

Thomas B. Lively
Born Nov. 21, 1904
Died Feb. 11, 1969

E. L. Logan
Feb. 25, 1881
Feb. 2, 1949

Jeremiah E. Logan
July 6, 1917
May 4, 1956

Joseph P. Logan
Lt. Co.
U. S. Army
Jan. 19, 1916
Oct. 22, 1974

Luta Walter Logan
Oct. 18, 1883
Sept. 28, 1956

Charles Edward Long
Louisiana
PFC 10 Marines W. W. II
Oct. 23, 1914-July 11, 1949

Richard W. Long
Louisiana
Captain 3024 Base Unit AAF
World War II
Oct. 1, 1922-July 6, 1962

Will Stewart Long
Louisiana
PVT, 1st C.I 5th Regt. USMC
2 Div.
Feb. 27, 1886-Feb. 5, 1937

Charles Lopez
Jan. 25, 1891
Oct. 19, 1975

Everette P. Lott
Feb. 1, 1916-July 6, 1958

Merrill Falconer Love
born Dec. 25, 1918
Died April 8, 1982
"She Kept the Faith"

Infants of
Mr. & Mrs. G. Luck
Born Mar. 22, 1907
Died May 2, 1907
Born Feb. 4, 1908
Died Mar. 1, 1908

Raymond Bowman Luke
Louisiana
Pvt 147 Engineers 41 Div.
World War I
Oct. 28, 1896-Mar. 27, 1951

Mrs. Raymond B. Luke
Née Bessie Babb
July 7, 1904-April 5, 1976

Alice Norma Lunsford
May 4, 1889
Feb. 12, 1964

Lillian Lunsford
Feb. 11, 1895
April 11, 1978

Milton Lunsford
May 24, 1895
May 28, 1937

Paul Lunsford
Oct. 28, 1887
Oct. 20, 1937

Paul Ballantine Lunsford
Dec. 22, 1913
Sept. 20, 1918

C. H. (Dad) Lusted, Sr.
Aug. 13, 1862
Jan. 16, 1938

Arthur L. McAlister
Jan. 15, 1895
June 5, 1920

Martha J. McBride
wife of
Charles P. Alpha
1853-1942

Eugenie Bradley McFaddin
Jan. 31, 1880-Aug. 10, 1961

Nick McHenry
born & died
May 16, 1952

Andrew J. McIntire
1893-1969

Jeannie Allen Mathews McIntire
1898-1980

Hugh D. McLaurin
Nov. 18, 1874-July 8, 1960

Loolah Williams McLaurin
Nov. 25, 1850-Aug. 14, 1939

Sorintha M. McLaurin
Nov. 28, 1869-July 4, 1962

Minnie B. Maclean
Feb. 8, 1868
Nov. 8, 1946

Wm. A. Maclean
July 14, 1861
Jan. 9, 1946

Anna McNaspy
Born March 17, 1817
Died Sept. 12, 1905

Emmet Blanchet McNaspy, Sr.
April 10, 1880-Aug. 15, 1968

Vera Ruth McNaspy
March 14, 1932-May 27, 1938

Clarence Joseph McNulty
1897-1955

Mrs. R. G. Madden
1885-1922

Thomas S. Maine
1902-1952
Born Pentra Wales
Husband of Lily Davies

August Maitre
Jan. 6, 1868
Nov. 7, 1950

Mary Lester Maitre
Oct. 25, 1873
Jan. 23, 1953

John William Malin
Aug. 23, 1929
Feb. 20, 1978

Edward N. Mancill
1900-1963

Sadie H. Mancill
1904-1975

Beulah Beadle Manley
July 31, 1894
Dec. 19, 1979

Julia Tolson Marshall
March 27, 1885
March 3, 1949

Charlie L. Martin
1925-1929

George Joseph Martin
Nov. 10, 1897-Nov. 17, 1972

James H. Martin
U. S. Army
Jan. 28, 1903-Dec. 19, 1980

Peter Paul Martin
Aug. 19, 1922
Aug. 17, 1981

Charles H. Masters
1879-1953

Alice Mathews
1874-1931

Anna Lee Mathews
1911-1912

Harry W. Mathews
1892-1976

Louis G. Mathews
1866-1920

M. O. Mathews
1909-1935